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超越电影

好莱坞英语和全球电影文化

BEYOND MOVIES

HOLLYWOOD ENGLISH & GLOBAL FILM CULTURE

清華大学出版社

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覃成强

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内 容 简 介

本教程主要介绍全球电影文化，涉及电影历史、电影语言、电影种类、电影人物、电影欣赏等内容。全书共包含三大部分15个章节。第一部分为电影研究简介，第二部分是电影人物和电影种类，第三部分是电影文化和电影产业。

该书图文并茂，寓教于乐，使学习者在欣赏电影的同时提高英语听、说、读、写能力，同时收获文化知识、历史知识和文学知识。

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This book is dedicated to the hard working ESL/EFL students from around the world who strive to improve their English. You inspired this book and it was designed with you in mind. Its purpose is to make learning English interesting and even fun.

This book is also dedicated to the imaginative geniuses from around the world who work in the film industry. The movies you make have also inspired this textbook.

Finally, this book is dedicated to innovative EFL/ESL teachers who are always looking for new ways to engage and challenge their students in the classroom. Hopefully this textbook makes your life a little easier.

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PART 1 An Introduction to Film Studies

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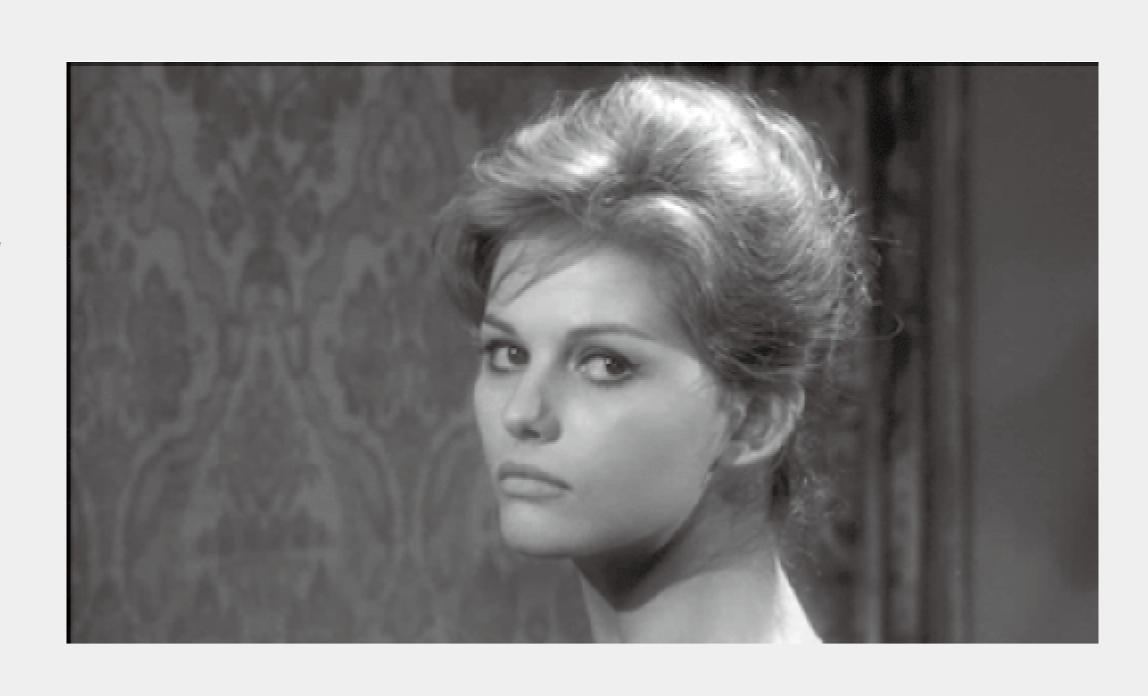


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FOREWORD

近日得知广西大学中加学院覃成强教授与两位外籍学者Aaron Glascock、Thomas E. Hughes合作编写的《超越电影：好莱坞英语和全球电影文化》(*Beyond Movies: Hollywood English and Global Film Culture*) 即将付梓出版，与广大英语学习者见面，欣喜并祝贺之余，希望能把这本好书推荐给广大读者。

由清华大学出版社出版的这部新作将关于电影艺术、电影文化的知识与英语学习融为一体，说它是一部著作实不为过；但更重要的是它将英语教学理论和方法与电影语言的特点和魅力有机结合，为广大英语学习者提供了一部好教材，为当前的外语教学方法及教学内容改革奉献了一部力作。

从电影知识层面来看，该书从电影研究、电影人物和体裁研究、国际电影历史和文化三个方面为读者提供了通俗易懂的知识，是人们鉴赏电影艺术、了解电影文化的好向导。电影自诞生之日起便以它独特的魅力吸引着无数观众的眼球，有关电影的比喻也层出不穷。有人说电影是一门艺术，把表演艺术、视觉艺术及听觉艺术巧妙地结合在一起；有人却说电影是一部挣钱的机器，造就了无数的大富翁；也有人说电影是一面镜子，能折射出人间的真、善、美、 丑；还有人说电影的发展折射出人类技术的进步，从最初的无声电影、黑白电影到后来的彩色电影、立体电影，再到现在的微电影、3D电影，电影技术的进步使人们感受到了电影的无穷魅力。凡此种种说法，都无法完全表述电影的重要文化功能，即电影正如音乐、舞蹈等艺术形式能够陶冶人们的情操一样，一部好电影对人们潜移默化的影响和正能量的激励作用是显而易见的。譬如，电影中的一些人物使人终生难忘：超人（Superman）、蝙蝠侠（Batman）、蜘蛛侠（Spider-Man）、佐罗（Zorro）、刘三姐、潘冬子、黄飞鸿等银幕角色以他们铲奸除霸的正义形象深深地打动了观众的心，甚至影响了一代人。因此，从这个意义上来说，好电影除了它的艺术价值以外，其为人们提供精神食粮的社会文化功能更应得到人们的关注，这也是将电影内容编入语言文化学习教程的优势所在。

从教材编写的角度来看，这部教材顺应了当前外语教学改革所提倡的基于内容的教学理论及方法，把丰富的电影文化内容与外语教学有机结合，特点鲜明：

1. **实用性**。该书通过丰富实例阐述电影语言的特点，每个章节附有大量的练习，使学习者能边练边掌握知识和方法，凸显实用效果。

2. **针对性**。该书专门针对电影欣赏并通过看电影来学习英语而编写，每个章节的开头都列出了该章节要掌握的重要内容，针对性强；与此同时，教材所举的例子也是针对每个章节的重点内容而展开，通俗易懂，指导性强。

3. **综合性**。该书为学习者提供了大量的综合知识。在语言方面，它涉及听、说、读、写的技能；同时，它还提供了历史、 文学、文化等方面的知识，可以进一步拓宽学习者的知识面和视野。

4. **渐进性**。该书遵守循序渐进的原则，先从电影的历史谈起，然后到电影的人物，再到电影的种类，先易后难，深入浅出。

5. **前瞻性**。该书除了对电影语言和特点进行分析以外，还对在当今技术迅猛发展的时代如何进行电影欣赏展开了阐述，有助于学习者准确地把握电影欣赏这门课程的新的学习方法。

6. **趣味性**。该书附以大量的艺术图片和卡通人物形象，图、文、声、像并茂，通过欣赏电影和丰富多彩的话题引导学习，把枯燥无味的英语学习变成富有趣味的教学活动，能使学习者获得事半功倍的学习效果。

随着“互联网+”时代的到来，我国高等学校英语专业传统的课程设置和教学方法都面临着极大的挑战，许多高校纷纷开展像慕课、翻转课堂等方面的改革尝试。作为语言和文化类课程，电影欣赏课程能够很好地利用互联网这个平台来推动英语教学改革，在提高英语学习效果和增强跨文化理解方面是一种十分有益的尝试。广西大学中加国际学院国际化特色非常鲜明，通过引进国外优质的师资、教材、教学方法和理念，学院多年来致力于高校人才培养模式和英语教学的改革与创新，为广西大学的外语教学改革做出了重大贡献，也为国内高校同行提供了有益经验，成绩可圈可点。该书的出版便是他们长期教学实践和改革的又一成果，可喜可贺。希望他们这一成果也能在其他高校得以传播，开花结果；也希望广大英语学习者能从中享受英语学习的快乐，体验丰富的电影文化。

是为序。

陈建平

2017年3月1日

于广东外语外贸大学

FOREWORD

Beyond Movies: Hollywood English & Global Film Culture is a book co-authored by Dean Qin Chengqiang of Sino-Canadian International College of Guangxi University and two other scholars, Aaron Glascock and Thomas E. Hughes. This book, published by Tsinghua University Press, is about the art of film-making and movie culture and the learning of English. It integrates English learning theories and teaching strategies with the language and mystique of films. It is an excellent teaching resource and textbook not just for English instructors and learners at Guangxi University, but also for all foreign language college instructors and English language learners in China and beyond.

In film-making perspectives, this book presents the research performed on movies, characters and genres, on international film history and culture so that readers and students can easily read for content knowledge. At the same time, students and readers can examine the art of film-making and understand the film culture and directions. Since its birth, film-making has captured the eyes of movie-goers. Some people claim that movies are an art, combining acting, visual images, and sound; others claim that movies are a money-making machine, making millions for those involved in the film industry; others claim that movies are a mirror image of society, showing the truth, kindness, beauty and ugliness of human beings; still others claim that the development of movies reflects human progress, from the early silent and black-and-white films to color, 3D, and IMAX films. The art and magic of film-making has captured the imagination and emotions of movie-goers. For example, some unforgettable characters, such as Superman, Batman, Spider-Man, Zorro, Liu San-Tze, and Wong Fei-Hung, are film characters that overcome their antagonists and the evils of society and leave longlasting images in the hearts of movie-goers, and generations of people. From this perspective, good movies not only have artistic values, but also provide society with food and energy so that people can maintain their culture and values. This also illustrates the importance of the integration of language, culture, and literature into the English language curriculum which is a key theme in this book.

As a teaching resource guide, this book not only integrates the richness of film culture into foreign language learning, but also follows the principles and methodologies of current foreign language teaching and learning. Features of the book are as follows:

1. Practical Applications. Each chapter contains a large number of exercises for English learners to apply the knowledge and skills to reach the intended objectives.

2. Pertinent Content. This book focuses on how the enjoyment of watching films can transform into English learning and writing. Chapter headings list pertinent content information and at the same time, examples in each chapter present pertinent content development, which are easy for students to understand and follow.

3. Cohesiveness of Themes. The book provides learners with an abundance of knowledge in film study. In language learning, students are given opportunities to practice their listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. At the same time, they are learning about the history, literature, and culture of films. This approach widens the learners' viewpoints and perspectives.

4. Smooth Transitions. This book follows the rules of progression and provides smooth transition for the learners. It begins with the history and major genres of films, then the types of characters, followed by classic plots, and the development of films in major countries using the same themes developed in the initial chapters.

5. Forward-Looking. This book not only analyzes the dialog, language and culture in films, but also informs readers and students how watching films on a variety of topics and issues can assist them with innovative language teaching and learning strategies.

6. Engaging and Maintaining Interest. This book has an abundance of original art work and illustrations, pictures, writings, and sights and sounds, illustrating the enjoyment of watching movies and at the same time, making the topics of study more colorful and interesting. This turns the dry and boring topic of English learning into interesting and fun activities and produces positive effects in meeting lesson objectives.

Following the arrival of the Internet Age, college English curriculum and teaching pedagogy in China is at a crossroad and is facing dramatic changes. Many higher education institutions are experimenting with new initiatives such as flipped courses and open classrooms. The integration of films and language learning and culture is an excellent platform for reforms in English language teaching.

The heightened effect of English language learning and understanding of different cultures is an excellent pedagogical approach. The Sino-Canadian International College at Guangxi University is an innovative college. It employs foreign teachers' expertise and innovative teaching philosophy, instructional strategies, and teaching resources. For years its graduates have demonstrated their development of English language skills acquired through innovative English language curriculum and teaching pedagogies. Together they have made significant contributions to foreign language teaching and learning at Guangxi University, and Chinese higher education has gained from their success. The publication of this book is the fruit of the college's long-term reform initiatives. Congratulations to Dean Qin and his colleagues. It is hoped that other universities and foreign language colleges can adopt this book for their own use, enjoy English language teaching and learning, and experience the richness of global movie culture.

Dr. Peter Joong
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PREFACE

Movies have become a central part of our lives, with movie watching becoming a main form of entertainment and leisure for people of all ages and all backgrounds around the world. The movie theater has been an entertainment destination for decades but today we can enjoy films with the click of a button on our computers, tablets and cell phones. Instantly we can escape into fantasy lands or comedic delights and enjoy a couple of hours of fun and relaxation away from our busy lives.

In *Beyond Movies: Hollywood English & Global Film Culture,* you will learn more deeply about movies and examine them from a variety of analytical perspectives. We begin with an overview of film history and Film Studies to see how the global film industry has gotten to where it stands today. Then there is a detailed overview of character types, movie types (genre) and story types (plot), followed by an examination of some of the leading and emerging global film industry centers. We also look at the film industry from a business perspective to see what kind of movies have been the engines that are driving film profits around the world.

Many students of English have watched movies in a casual way to further their understanding of the English language and broaden their fluency in the culture of English speaking lands. Students of film watch movies for a different reason, to better understand the art of film production and storytelling. In this book we combine both of these lines of study into one book.

In every chapter, there are English language skill development tasks, as well as overviews of the ways to study and analyze film. There are also critical thinking tasks and self-reflective activities on a variety of topics to help students get an understanding of their own movie tastes and entertainment preferences. Many of these tasks and topics are similar to ones that students will face in exams such as the IELTS, TOEFL, TOEIC or CET. Finally, students are challenged to develop stories and character ideas as part of a step-by-step process towards the development of a movie project.

While this textbook was designed for classroom use, students with an interest in Film Studies will find this a great introduction to the world of film while at the same time honing their English skills. The language tasks can be adapted for use in multi-level classrooms; however, students at the intermediate and advanced levels of proficiency in English will be better equipped to handle the vocabulary level. This book could also serve as an introductory textbook to Film Studies for native English speaking or near-native speaking students at the high school or university level.

Content Overview

Each chapter of the text has tasks that help students practice all four language skills (reading, writing, listening and speaking). Practice and repetition of these skills are the keys to developing language ability and communicative fluency. The tasks in this book will also serve as preparation and practice for students who plan to take exams such as the IELTS, TOEFL, TOEIC or CET in the future as the tasks and topics are similar to the writing and speaking tasks that are found in those exams. The activity of watching movies will also help with listening skills as the conversations found in movie dialog are often similar in nature to those topics found in the conversations in listening exams.

PART 1 gives an overview of the development of film history and Film Studies from the film industry's early days in the late nineteenth century up to today. There is also a look at the most common movie genres, character types and story types (plots). This section of the book will give students a good foundation of knowledge from which to begin to analyze films more deeply. They will also begin to awaken their creative abilities through the thinking, speaking and writing tasks in each chapter.

PART 2 has a deeper explanation of the various character types and movie genres that are commonly seen in film. As they progress through the chapters, students will develop an ability to identify the types of characters and genres they see in their favorite films.

PART 3 explores global film culture, looking at the traditionally strong film production and viewing markets as well as some of the developing markets in the film world. As the film industry was first developed in Europe and North America it is natural that these areas have long been strong in film production as well as viewership at movie theaters. However, many do not know that the film industry in Asia launched only a few years after it began in Europe and North America.

Thanks to the spread of film production and projection technology, film production in Asia and other areas around the globe has a long history. Thus, along with an examination of the European and North American film experience, the text also covers some of the highlights of the film industries of China, India, Japan, South Korea, and Thailand.

Global Film Industry

The Asian region is the most populous region of the world, so it is no surprise that there is spectacular growth there in movie ticket sales (known as box office receipts in the industry). In fact, the region overtook North America and the Europe/Middle East/Africa region as the largest movie market in 2013 and it continues to grow. Within Asia, according to statistics from the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), China is the largest market with box office receipts of $6.8 billion in 2015, an increase of 49% from the previous year. China's cinema market was also the largest in the world, outside of the U.S. The U.K. was the second with $1.9 billion while 3rd place to 5th place

were taken by Japan ($1.8 billion), India ($1.6 billion) and South Korea ($1.4 billion).

You can see from the table below that the movie business is a great economic driver. In Part 3 you will understand how the film industries have developed around the world and also get a feel for how the industry will continue to develop in the future.

Global Box Office Receipts in Billions (USD)

Year	Asia-Pacific	Europe-Middle East-Africa	U.S.-Canada
2006	6.8	9.7	9.6
2007	6.5	8.7	9.6
2008	6.8	9.7	9.6
2009	7.2	9.9	10.6
2010	8.5	10.4	10.6
2011	9	10.8	10.2
2012	10.4	10.7	10.8
2013	11.1	10.9	10.9
2014	12.4	10.6	10.4
2015	14.4	9.7	11.1
2016	14.9	9.5	11.4

Source: MPAA

This book will also help you improve your language skills while helping you better appreciate movies and the art of filmmaking. There may be time in your course to do all the language tasks included in each chapter. However, if your course is focused on particular skills, such as reading and writing, your instructor may choose to tailor the course only on these specific tasks. There are also sufficient speaking tasks, role plays and suggested assignments to serve as a listening and speaking course designed around movie watching and discussion.

While this textbook was created to fill a semester-long course in English for Specific Purposes (Film Studies), instructors can combine these materials with other standard TESOL materials for a year-long course. In addition, depending on the time available for your course, the extra tasks included at the end of each chapter can similarly be adapted for either classroom activities, homework assignments or individual student self study. However, your course is organized, students are encouraged to read through all chapter materials and tasks to get a full idea of the film industry and global film culture.

Final Note: This text doesn’t want to blur the lines between Film Studies and movie culture with a text on making movies. If this were still the 20th century, a film-making assignment would be a nearly impossible task for English students. Students in any English course before the year 2000 wouldn't know the first thing about making a short film. How about Today?

Today's students were almost born with a camera in their hand. *Time* magazine calls this generation the "Selfie-Generation". Today's students are no strangers to the basics of video-making. That's why this textbook has four mini movie-making assignments and proposes that students be assessed on their understanding of the text by making a movie as a final project (in lieu of a final exam). It allows students to demonstrate their comprehension and have fun at the same time. They're also making a memory that will last a lifetime.

The movie must focus on the key elements of the text (story, characters and genre). The four movie-making assignments are meant to give students a "film school" approach to their film project and to inspire them to discover more about the highly technical art of film-making.

There are some tools to help the students (and teacher) prepare for and complete the final project in the supplements. There is a sample script that highlights the format of a screenplay (or script), a template for storyboarding, and a rubric that can be adjusted in many ways by the teacher to fit a specific teaching goal.

The final project is merely a suggestion. Some teachers and institutions may require a final exam.

Most importantly, enjoy the course! Watching movies is fun and with this textbook you will have a most enjoyable and challenging experience. We wish you the best of success in your studies and if you have any comments or suggestions on the book and its activities please feel free to contact us at http://www.beyond-movies.com.

Qin Chengqiang

Aaron Glascock

Thomas E. Hughes

Chapter 1

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FILM

To be able to appreciate movies it is important to know how the art form came to be. This chapter looks at the regions and people who have made advancements and contributions to movies in some significant way.



Marlon Brando in *Julius Caesar* (1953)

In this chapter you will:

1. Learn about the developments that launched the film industry
2. Read about the early filmmakers and the early history of film
3. Discover the recent technological developments that have made filmmaking easier
4. Discuss the technological developments you've seen in your lives
5. Understand the early history of Hollywood and European film
6. Review the grammar and important parts of speech for descriptive writing
7. Write a basic script about a friend

WARM UP



According to the movie *Zoolander 2*, less than two-percent of high school graduates know what a fax machine is. Following that theory, students today likely don't know what film is. Film processing was once a big business. Less than 20 years ago all movies were recorded onto film, an expensive, timely and laborious process. In 1999, George Lucas for the first time included digital footage, using high definition digital cameras, in his movie *Star Wars: Episode I—The Phantom Menace*. The digital footage merged seamlessly with the film footage.

Today, film has been replaced by digital memory cards and most movie theaters have replaced old film projectors with digital projectors. In North America and Europe, the use of film in movies has nearly faded into history, and today is mainly only used in student films and arthouse movies. Filmmakers have much more freedom and can do more with less time and for less money when using digital memory. With digital cameras a bad take can be quickly viewed and deleted. Nowadays, memory cards and drives are so big there is no need to even delete acting mistakes.

Brainstorm: Think of some other technologies that have changed greatly in your lifetime (or in your parents' lifetime). What things did you or they have in childhood that are no longer used today?

The Beginning of the Film Era

Storytelling and live theater have been entertaining people for thousands of years. Actors on the stage acted out plays with costumes, masks and props. So where and when did the movie business begin? Movie making began just a few decades after the development of photography. With leaps and bounds in the technology of both cameras and projectors in the late 1800s, the motion picture industry was born.


Edison's Kinetoscope


Auguste Lumière

The world's first "movie" was shot by Frenchman Louis Le Prince in 1888, using paper film and a single lens camera of his own design. Le Prince, now known as the "Father of Cinematography," had worked in both the U.S. and England and shot his 2.1 second-long film, *Roundhay Garden Scene* in Leeds, England. However, Le Prince was never able to patent his technology as he mysteriously disappeared while on a train to Paris in 1890 and was never heard from again.

American George Eastman, a pioneer in film material, launched the first celluloid film product in 1889. Celluloid film would become the main medium for film production for several decades.

One of the first to use Eastman's film was Thomas Edison, who invented a kinetograph or motion picture camera, with his employee William Dickson, as well as the kinetoscope—the first machine that allowed people to watch moving pictures (or movies). However, the commercial application of this device was limited as this machine allowed only one person to view a movie at a time.

Brothers Max and Emil Skladanowsky of Germany invented a film projector in 1895 that allowed movie viewings for larger audiences. However, two brothers from France, Auguste and Louis Lumière, patented the cinematograph in 1895. This was the first machine that projected higher quality movie images to theater sized audiences. Their cafe in Paris was home to film screenings of up to 2,000 people per day. Not only did the Lumière brothers invent and produce one of the first film projectors, they also developed some of the first movie cameras and later made a portable movie camera.

Examples: *La sortie de l'usine Lumière à Lyon* (1895); *Monkeyshines* (1889)

MOVIE BIZ

It wasn't until 1982 that weekend box office financial numbers were tracked and reported consistently so, even taking into account inflation of movies from earlier decades, there is no way to accurately measure and compare box office numbers for movies prior to 1982. Movie studios did in fact track their own financials but they did not always report them. Therefore the accuracy of box office numbers for the early film industry is questionable and an accurate estimate of early global box office numbers is technically impossible. Nevertheless, the 1938 film *Gone with the Wind*, is often considered one of the top grossing movies of all time, with an inflation-adjusted U.S. domestic gross of $1.7 billion. Here is a list of the top rated movies from the 1930s.

Top Rated Pre-War Movies	Year
All Quiet on the Western Front	1930
City Lights	1931
King Kong	1933
Bride of Frankenstein	1935
Modern Times	1936
Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs	1937
The Adventures of Robin Hood	1938
Gone with the Wind	1939
Mr. Smith Goes to Washington	1939
The Wizard of Oz	1939

source: filmsite.org



Kirk Douglas and Eve Miller in *Big Trees* (1952)

The Golden Age (of Hollywood) began when Al Jolson starred in the 1927 film, *The Jazz Singer*. It was the first movie to seamlessly sync video and sound. The world of filmmaking changed drastically overnight. With the addition of dialogue, screenwriters had newfound freedom to add complexity to stories and no longer had to rely on overacting and facial expressions to convey ideas.

It took only three years for the Talkie to take off in North America as movies in the 1930s were almost exclusively made with sound. While some dub this era as the "Golden Age of Hollywood," it wasn't until 1939 when Technicolor brought color to movies. With advancements in sound and color, genres saw a boom as a larger variety of stories could be conveyed. Another advancement was the use of backdrops which were the precursor to the green screen and the digital age. The Golden Age came to an end when the U.S. entered World War II. The industry was put on hold during the war. This slowed the advancement of movie technology but brought new light to the war genre.

Examples: *The Jazz Singer* (1927); *Hell's Angels* (1930); *The Wizard of Oz* (1939); *Big Trees* (1952)

THINKING TASK



Technological Advancements of Epic Proportions

This chapter touches on how advancements in camera technology have changed the way of filmmaking. Color was one major step. Improvements in aspect ratios and frames per second are worth mentioning too. But nothing compares to the addition of the digital camera and digital memory.

At the beginning of the 21st Century, Digital Single-Lens Reflex (DSLRs) were clumsy at best. Memory cards were big and didn't hold much data. The mega-pixels that are in today's common smart phones are 10-to-20 times better than the professional cameras that were available in the year 2000. These quality and memory advancements have changed the face of modern moviemaking and photography. Think of today's smart phones. What advances in technology have been the most impressive to you?



SPEAKING TASK

What advancements are missing from your life? What changes need to be made for your life to be 10-to-20 times better than it is today? Make a list. Share your list with your partner. You should be able to talk for one minute about the things in your life that need to be made a lot easier. Are there any similarities? What are the major differences between your list and your partner's list?



Pre-war European films were very different from those after World War II. After the war, Europe was divided into two sides: the East Block, controlled by the then Soviet Union, and Western Europe that went on to create a unified economic community.

Life in Europe prior to the war mirrored life everywhere else at the time. The European economies were rebuilding from World War I, fighting the economic challenges of the Great Depression and trade disputes. As a result of this turmoil, movies were often dramas that criticized the political situation and the upper class of society.



The Rules of the Game (1939)

Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom were all hotbeds of film production. But because of the differences in language and culture, no one film scene dominated the others. Instead of one style of cinema, Europe produced a diversity of styles. Filmmakers focused on highlighting historical events, culture, literature and the theater arts.

With the spotlight back on Europe, it's worth mentioning Frenchman Georges Méliès. He created the world's first movie studio on a rooftop near Paris in 1896. He later went on to direct over 500 films between 1896 and 1913 and set up regular film screenings of his films in his own Paris theatre that rivaled the Lumière brothers. Méliès is also credited with developing some of the first special effects in filmmaking.

After the war it took several years for the film industry to rebuild along with the rest of the economy. Europe's film industry also suffered a brain drain both before and after the war, as many of Europe's greatest minds left their homelands for the relative safety and opportunity provided in the United States. This exodus gave America the very best Europe had to offer in terms of cinematic skill and talent. This is one reason why the American film industry dominated the movie business for the decades that followed.

Examples: *Everybody's Woman* (1934); *The Crime of Monsieur Lange* (1936); *The Rules of the Game* (1939)

GRAMMAR TASK

Descriptive Writing

When we describe things around us, or if we want to write a story, we need to use language that is as descriptive as possible so that the readers can "see" the scenes through our words. Thus we want to use interesting and descriptive nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs that can best show the scene we are describing. For example, if we want to describe a girl as being "good," we wouldn't just call her a "good girl," we might describe her in more detail and say she is a "thoughtful girl who always considers the feelings of others." You should consult a good thesaurus (e.g. thesaurus.com) for help in looking up interesting words. Here is a review of these basic parts of speech.



Nouns: Use interesting and specific nouns, for example, don't just use the word "dog", instead describe what breed it is (Poodle, German Shepherd, Pug, etc.). This specific noun will give the reader a clear picture.

Adjectives: Adjectives help describe the nouns we use. Thus if we want to describe the dog from above, we might use adjectives like dirty, humongous, or ferocious. Avoid using simple and common adjectives in your writing, like big, good, or nice, be more descriptive.

Verbs: Just as we want to use interesting nouns, we should be creative in our choice of verbs. Action verbs are especially important to use in descriptive writing. For our dog example, don't just say the dog jumps, we could say he leaps, springs or pounces.

Adverbs: Adverbs help us to describe the verbs in the sentence, by saying how something is done. For example, we might say the dog jumped excitedly or menacingly. This helps us get a fuller understanding of the action and the intention of the actor or subject of the sentence.

Now that you have an overview of these parts of speech, let's practice using interesting parts of speech in sentences.

For example: The tiny, ivory-colored Poodle leapt menacingly at the cowardly German Shepherd.

We may not always want to use so many descriptive words in our writing, like in this example, but it is good to practice being creative. Now write three sentences of your own, choosing interesting and vivid nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs that show the reader a clear picture of the action.

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Computer Generated Imagery (CGI) and Greenscreen, combined with advancements in cameras, have made it possible for filmmakers to put almost anything they can imagine onto the movie screen. This freedom has untapped creativity in ways that only animation allowed before. What was once something that could only be animated is now possible with live action (even if everything is created on a computer).

CGI is a byproduct of advancements that have been made previously in computer processing. It takes massive amounts of processing power for a computer to render animation into a lifelike form.

These advancements in computer processing and digital imagery have lead to the birth of 3D movies. While 3D movies have been around since the 1950s, it wasn't until 2009 that 3D movies were truly three-dimensional. Since then studios seem to have fallen in love with the technology, as many as 40% of the Hollywood movies released in 2016 were released in 3D.



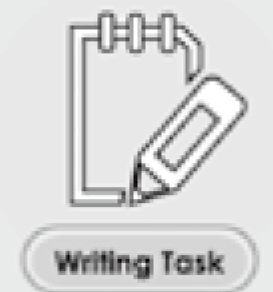
3D movie audience

But there are many movie lovers who dislike the 3D movie experience. Many movie lovers wait for DVD or online releases (i.e. Netflix) where they can watch the movie in high definition without the 3D experience.

Examples: *Friday the 13th Part III* (1982); *Jaws 3-D* (1983); *Avatar* (2009)

WRITING TASK

Hollywood Screenwriter Writing Task



For many people, becoming a movie scriptwriter is their dream. Here is your chance to take the first step towards this dream. Write a short script idea about a friend who has a hard time talking to members of the opposite sex. Be as creative as you can. What are some of the problems they have? How do girls react to him or how do boys react to her? Describe why they are awkward. Try to make it a funny story where your friend is ultimately successful at the end of the story. How do they ultimately find their boyfriend or girlfriend at the end?

Hollywood has been the biggest moviemaking center over the years. It has dominated the film industry with revenues of nearly $30 billion in 2015. This growth has driven the majority of the filmmaking advancements in use today—making up for Europe's technological advancements in the industry's early days. But Hollywood has not been the only developer of technology, nor the only player in the global movie business.

For years, countries around the world have made contributions to the art of cinema. China, France, Italy, and Japan are just a few of the countries that have a recognized passion for making and watching movies.

A less known name in the video media world is Nigeria, or Nollywood, which produces hundreds of videos each year that go straight to DVD, since there are relatively few cinemas in the country.

Two more recognized major players in the film and media industry today are India and South Korea. These are two countries in the world where domestic movies make more money than foreign movies from Hollywood (and elsewhere).

One of the first films to gain notoriety from South Korea was *Oldboy* (2003), a frightening revenge story that was directed by Chan-wook Park. Hollywood took notice and made its own English version in 2013 starring Josh Brolin. As with most remakes, critics preferred the first film.

Both South Korea and India have become big exporters of media and will be among the global movie cultures discussed in later chapters of this book.

Bollywood in India is the world's top producer of feature-length films and has historically been a major center of film production. India is also one of the few places in the world where significant numbers of movies are still being made using traditional film. Meanwhile, South Korea has led the world in the growth of feature film production in recent years, with the number of films produced having increased by over 80% between 2007 and 2014.
Examples: *Memories of Murder* (2003); *Oldboy* (2003); *3 Idiots* (2009)



Oldboy (2003)

Learning to Make Movies—Final Project Requirements & Assignment #1 (Getting Started)

The objective of this text is to better understand and appreciate movies while also improving your language skills. Research shows that we learn things best by doing them, so this Assignment #1 and the later assignments and tasks for the Final Project will give you insights into movie-making.

Final Project Requirements

1. The dialog must be in English.
2. The story should be original and based on one of the seven classic plots (e.g. Rags-to-Riches) and its elements from chapter 5.
3. The main characters should be based on the Hero, Anti-Villain, Heroine, Villain and supporting character archetypes from chapters 6-8.
4. The film should also focus on a genre. Be careful not to confuse this with plot. You cannot choose a similar plot and genre (e.g. Quest and Adventure).
5. The film should be no longer than 10 minutes.
6. Pay attention to video quality. This assignment asks you to start your film-making experience by playing with your smartphone, but the best video quality will come from an actual video camera.
7. You should invest in microphones ($10) and focus on audio quality. No dubbing! All dialog should be recorded live. One more time: NO DUBBING!



A linear editing studio (circa 1999) was big and clumsy.

8. The film should have English subtitles (white letters with black outline).
9. Have fun and make memories. The final project could be the most fun you've ever had in your life. It's hard work, but a great time. Make the most of it.

Note: Your instructor may alter some points and tasks of the project depending on course requirements.

So how can a student like yourself learn to make movies without spending as much as a pro would? The answer is easy. Just reach into your pocket and take out your phone.

Today's smart phones have video cameras with built-in editing software. Most phones manufactured after 2015 can also record video in High Definition. The zoom sucks, but the phone camera can be an effective and easy video option for you.



The video editing app, iMovie, is available from Apple for $4.99 (USD) that makes editing video simple enough for beginners to do. Seen here are the variety of transitions that come with the program, and again, are easy to use.

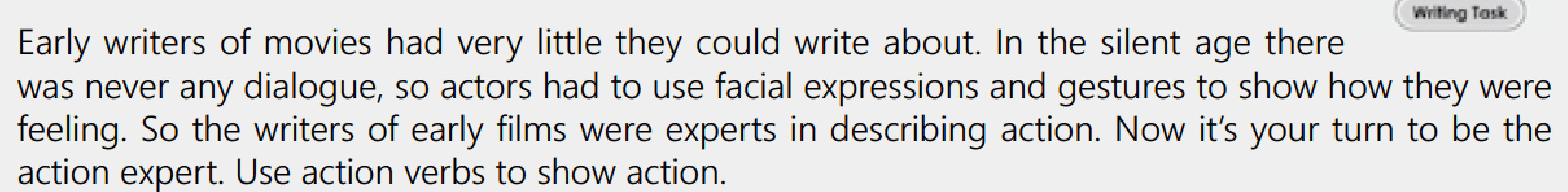
Check the settings and apps on your phone and see what movie-making functions it has. If you have an Apple iPhone or iPad, you can also use the iMovie app and have the capabilities of an editing bay from circa 1999. You will be able to add special effects and sound effects that multi-million dollar editing bays from 20 years ago couldn't do (and never dream of).

Assignment #1

Make a one-to-two minute movie about something historical. You can showcase any historical event or historical person and present the information as you wish. You might want to do a film related to the history of film, but that is not required. The film should be edited, have sound and be no longer than one or two minutes. Your instructor may give you further instructions.

Exercises for Further Understanding

Writing About Hollywood



Early writers of movies had very little they could write about. In the silent age there was never any dialogue, so actors had to use facial expressions and gestures to show how they were feeling. So the writers of early films were experts in describing action. Now it's your turn to be the action expert. Use action verbs to show action.

This is called vivid language. It doesn't tell what's happening. Instead, vivid language shows what is happening. Try to make your sentences as vivid as possible. Refer to the Grammar Task for a reminder about using interesting and specific words.

1. Write a paragraph that shows the actions of a boy flirting with a girl.

2. Write a paragraph that shows the actions of a husband who forgot his wife's birthday.

3. Write a paragraph that shows the actions of a naughty school boy pranking his teacher.

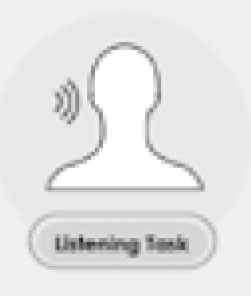
Movies from This Chapter

La sortie de l'usine Lumière à Lyon (1895); *Monkeyshines* (1889); *The Jazz Singer* (1927); *Hell's Angels* (1930); *Everybody's Woman* (1934); *The Crime of Monsieur Lange* (1936); *The Wizard of Oz* (1939); *The Rules of the Game* (1939); *Big Trees* (1952); *Julius Caesar* (1953); *Friday The Thirteenth Part III* (1982); *Jaws 3-D* (1983); *Memories of Murder* (2003); *Oldboy* (2003); *Avatar* (2009); *3 Idiots* (2009)

Key Terms

A bad take
Arthouse movies
Aspect ratios
Backdrops
Box office
Brain drain
Celluloid film
Cinematograph
Commercial application
Complexity
Drastically
Dub
Film processing
Frames per second
Great Depression
Green Screen
Kinetograph
Laborious
Leaps and bounds
Mega-pixels
Overacting
Patent
Portable
Precursor
Projectors
Screenings
Seamlessly
Special effects
Trade disputes

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of film history.

1. Every now and then, Hollywood manages a sudden streak of excellence. Have a look at the list prepared by Watch Mojo as they count down their picks for the top 10 years in film history:
http://www.watchmojo. com/video/id/12595/

2. The 1930s saw Hollywood overcome the Great Depression to begin its Golden Age. Earlier, this chapter looked at the top movies from the 1930s. Now it's Watch Mojo's turn. They've compiled a series on the greatest movies of all time:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/12263/

3. The 1920s was the era of silent films. Here, Watch Mojo looks at the best films from the silent era:
http://watchmojo. com/video/id/12261/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on the historical aspect of the film.

Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and its importance in history?

More Reading Tasks



Filmsite.org has a detailed timeline of the history of film on its website with lots of interesting details:
http://www.filmsite.org/filmh.html

Rolling Stone magazine details the decline of small movie theaters in north America as the use of film prints in cinemas becomes replaced by expensive digital projectors:
http://www.rollingstone.com/movies/news/how-digital-conversion-is-killing-independent-movie-theaters-20130904

Chapter 2

STUDYING FILM

The study of film is a relatively new field in the academic world. At the beginning of the 20th Century, there were no film schools for filmmakers to attend and learn the art and craft of making films. Thus, the world's first filmmakers were completely self-taught or had to learn techniques and concepts from other filmmakers. However, the study of how to make films is different from what today makes up the academic field of Film Studies.



Cinematographer, Arthur Charles Miller, sets up a shot at Cliffhanger Point in *The House of Hate* (1918).

In this chapter you will:

1. Understand the difference between film studies and film production
2. Talk about your movie watching process
3. Learn about traditional literary criticism and its relation to film studies
4. Explore the types of techniques used in film
5. Brainstorm about your experience with art and creative projects
6. Discuss activities that you enjoy
7. Write a short historical sketch on a movie or film personality
8. Learn about different ways that directors convey style

WARM UP

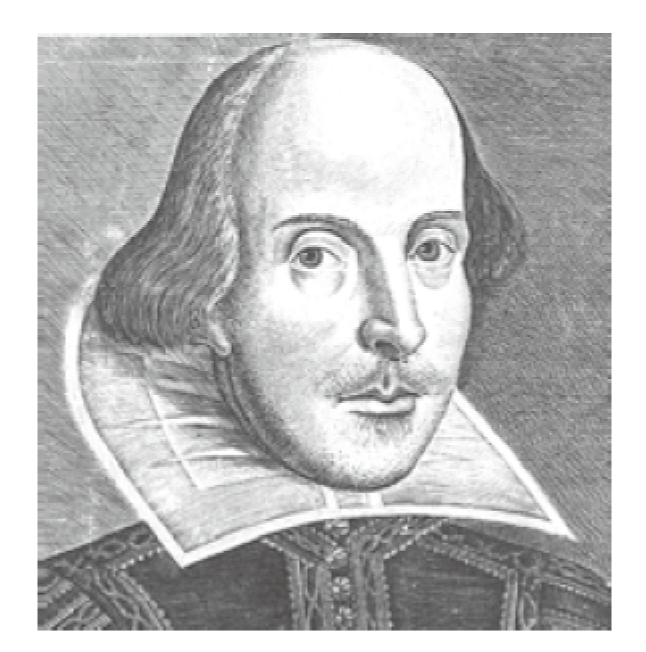
Films are made and watched for many purposes and reasons. Some filmmakers create a film as a work of art, while others create a movie to attract a mass market audience and to make as much money as possible. These differences in purposes can lead to many different styles and approaches to moviemaking.

Movie viewers also come in many different forms, from the casual movie watcher, who goes out for an escape to another world for a couple of hours, to the avid movie fan who analyzes and "reads" a movie at a deeper level. Some may just enjoy the laughs or the action and not think too deeply about the film.

By Jörg Schubert

What is your typical approach to watching a movie? Do you just watch and accept the movie as it is? Or do you analyze the film's story, ideas and characters? What are your movie watching habits? How deeply do you read or analyze movies? Think about these questions for a few minutes and then discuss your movie watching habits with a partner.

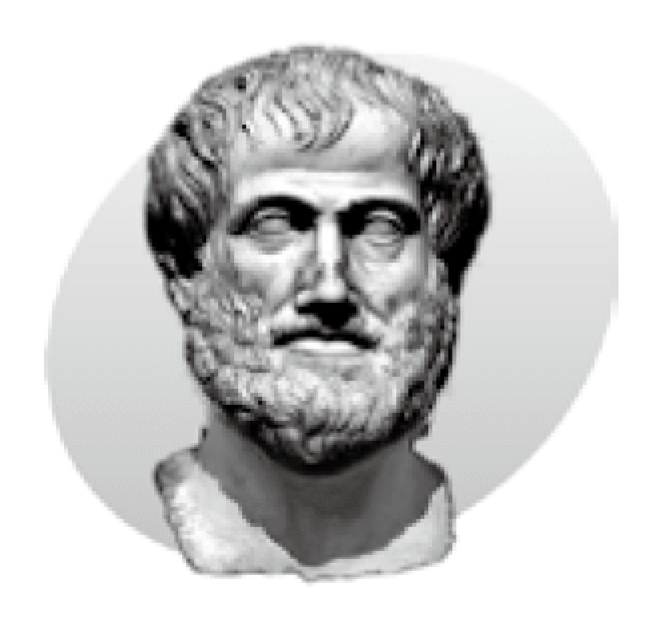
In **Film Studies**, students and academics examine films primarily for their artistic, narrative, cultural, historical or social standpoint. This chapter begins to examine the new field of Film Study and look at where film belongs alongside other art forms. Additional details on film schools and the craft of filmmaking will also be introduced to show how filmmakers are being trained today, and how they are being judged by critics and audiences around the world.



William Shakespeare



Vancouver Film School



Aristotle

The art of film is relatively new when we compare it to the history of literature, painting, theater, and music. As a combination of words, music and visual images, today's films use elements from all of these traditional arts and more. Advances in technology have provided filmmakers with a wide palate from which to create their art. Thus the study of film has unique elements to analyze along with some of the traditional elements.

When films first began being made, many of the story lines or plots of early films were taken and adapted from traditional literature and theater. This was true for films from different cultures and countries all around the world. Even today, many films are adapted from novels or based on true stories that are first brought to the public's attention in print.

However, as noted in the introduction, when movies were first created there were no schools devoted to teaching how to create films just as there were no classes or programs devoted to viewing and studying the finished movies. In literature, literary criticism—the evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of literature—forms a core part of study for most advanced courses in English or literature.

In Western culture, literary criticism goes back thousands of years to Aristotle and other Greek and Roman scholars. Similar traditions of literature study and discussion exist in other ancient societies like India, Persia and China. Today, the areas covered in the study of literature include the use and interpretation of characters, story lines (plots), themes, conflicts and settings. Although the two art forms of film and literature have great differences, these literary elements make up a large part of what is studied in today's growing field of Film Studies. These elements are the areas that will be examined in this text, with particular attention given to character and story/plot types and the typical conflicts and themes that occur in film.

Examples: *The Taming of the Shrew* (1967); *10 Things I Hate About You* (1999)

MOVIE BIZ

There is one saying in English that goes, "No one loves a critic." Certainly Hollywood producers and actors don't love critics when they give negative reviews of their new movies. Good reviews and marketing are often essential to a movie's box office success. But critically acclaimed films don't always succeed at the box office. Some movies are a flop if they are too avant-garde for their audience at the time of release, though some will gain a more welcoming public reception years after their initial release.

Critics Loved These Movies, but Audiences Didn't

Critical Flops	Budget (millions)	Box Office (millions)
Hugo (2011)	$170	$74
Children of Men (2006)	$76	$35.5
Fight Club (1999)	$63	$37
Shawshank Redemption (1994)	$25	$28
Dazed and Confused (1993)	$6	$7.6
Brazil (1985)	$15	$9.9
Blade Runner (1982)	$28	$27.5
Willy Wonka (1971)	$3	$4
It's a Wonderful Life (1946)	$3.2	$3.3
Citizen Kane (1941)	$0.84	$1.5

Source: mentalfloss.com

The list at right is one selection of movies that have been highly regarded by film critics but, for whatever reason, did not do well at the box office. The films are listed by the years they were made, from newest to oldest. Some made small profits but most did not cover the costs for making and marketing the films. Many of these films were highly regarded by voters for the Academy Awards or Oscars, but received very little box office support, perhaps because the genre of the movie wasn't the favorite of the mass market audience at the time.

Film Schools and Film Studies

The formal study of film production as well as the field of film studies only developed decades after the founding of the film industry. Early filmmakers were largely self-taught and brought skills and perspectives from other fields, such as photography, theater or other performance arts. The world's first film school was The Moscow Film School (Gerasimov Institute of Cinematography), founded by Russian director and actor Vladimir Gardin in 1919. In many parts of the world filmmakers also formed societies or academies to help promote both their craft as well as the industry.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS), perhaps the most well known association of filmmakers, was founded in Hollywood in 1927. One of the group's initial concerns was to build a labor force of technicians, writers and artists that work in the fast growing film industry. Later they became best known for their Academy Awards or Oscars that have come to be the ultimate recognition for artistry in film.



Oscar Award from AMPAS

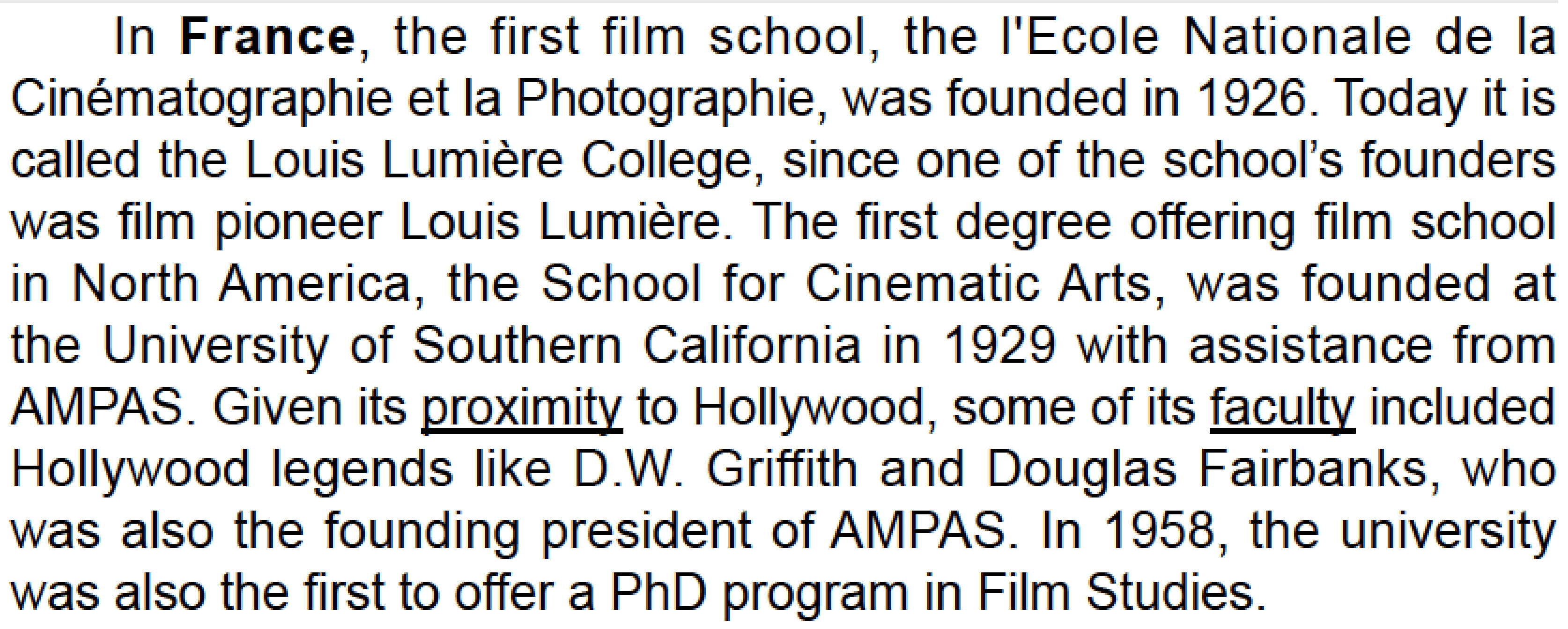


BFI IMAX cinema in London

Other well-known associations for filmmakers include The British Film Institute, which was founded in 1933 and promotes and preserves film and television work. The BFI's National Archive is one of the world's largest archives of global film and television. The separate British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) does similar promotion work and also awards the British equivalent of the Oscars, the BAFTA Awards. France is also well known for its promotion and funding of the arts, including French films.

THINKING TASK





Many people have an interest in different artistic and creative activities, such as painting, sculpture, music, writing, photography or even making movies. What kinds of creative activities have you been involved in before? What skills and knowledge are needed for these different creative endeavors? Choose two or three of these activities or hobbies and analyze how someone might become good or even great in doing these activities. What skills, knowledge or practice would be needed for this? Analyze this with a partner and then share your ideas with the class.

In **France**, the first film school, the l'Ecole Nationale de la Cinématographie et la Photographie, was founded in 1926. Today it is called the Louis Lumière College, since one of the school's founders was film pioneer Louis Lumière. The first degree offering film school in North America, the School for Cinematic Arts, was founded at the University of Southern California in 1929 with assistance from AMPAS. Given its proximity to Hollywood, some of its faculty included Hollywood legends like D.W. Griffith and Douglas Fairbanks, who was also the founding president of AMPAS. In 1958, the university was also the first to offer a PhD program in Film Studies.



Louis Lumière College, France

However, it was not until the 1960s that film schools in **North America** really began to flourish. Prior to 1960s there were only eight programs that taught the craft of filmmaking in the U.S. and six of them were in California. Then filmmaking and movie watching found a surge of popularity from the late 1960s onwards, coinciding with increased promotion by industry associations and the U.S. government. Columbia University founded a Master's degree program in filmmaking in 1966, while the American Film Institute was founded in 1967 with backing from the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA).



The University of Southern California has the top-rated film school in the U.S.

Only after these developments did more and more colleges start to offer programs in the academic fields of film studies and filmmaking. In some universities the study of film history, theory and criticism are matched with courses from other disciplines that relate to media and film, such as anthropology, gender studies, or linguistics. Some programs combine the study of TV and film production along with media studies. In other degree programs, film studies courses provide a foundation of knowledge for students before they go on to learn the craft of filmmaking and the techniques and skills needed for filming, editing and post production. Today there are over 300 programs in the U.S. offering degrees or studies in filmmaking, film studies or media studies.

Examples: *Gladiator* (2000); *Zoolander* (2001); *Up* (2009)

TOP U.S. FILM SCHOOLS

1. University of Southern California	6. Columbia University
2. New York University	7. Chapman University
3. American Film Institute	8. Loyola Marymount University
4. University of California Los Angeles	9. Wesleyan University
5. California Institute of the Arts	10. Emerson University

Source: *CEO World* (2015)



GRAMMAR TASK

Verb Tense Review



One of the difficulties in learning English is using the correct verb tense to match the time frame that is being talked about in a sentence. Some languages do not have the same tenses or time words as English. For example, in Chinese there is no past tense in the language. Instead a word is used to note completion of an action or situation. Or the time frame is understood from the context.

In general, the verb tenses of English can be divided into three time frames: past, present, and future. For example:

Yesterday **I went** to school. **(Simple Past Tense)**
Everyday **I go** to school. **(Simple Present Tense)**
Tomorrow **I will go** to school. **(Simple Future Tense)**

To make matters more difficult there are additional tenses that are used to describe when something is in progress over a period of time. We call these tenses the **continuous** or **progressive tenses**.

Yesterday, as **I was going** to school, I had an accident. **(Past Progressive Tense)**
What **am I doing**? Right now I am going to school. **(Present Progressive Tense)**
At this time tomorrow, **I will be going** to school. **(Future Progressive Tense)**

If that weren't enough to cause confusion, there is yet another type of tense called the **perfect tense**. This is used to talk about actions that have begun or have been completed. They are also used to talk about accomplishments or changes. In using these the amount of time spent is often a factor that the speaker wants to express. Or it is the fact that the action is completed that is important.

I have gone to school for 11 years already. **(Present Perfect)**
I had gone to school already when I noticed that I forgot my homework. **(Past Perfect)**
By this time next year, **I will have gone** to school for 12 years. **(Future Perfect)**

In future chapters you will have a more detailed review of the differences in using some of these tenses. To see how well you can use these tenses it is important to practice using them. Choose a verb for each set of simple, progressive, and perfect tenses and then make a sentence for each verb type for the present, past and future verb tense forms. Check with your partner to see that you are using these tenses correctly.

Simple Tenses

Simple Present ____________________

Simple Past ____________________

Simple Future ____________________

Progressive Tenses

Past Progressive ____________________

Present Progressive ____________________

Future Progressive ____________________

Perfect Tenses

Present Perfect ____________________

Past Perfect ____________________

Future Perfect ____________________

Technology: Sound and Visuals

At the heart of every movie there is a story, idea or a theme that the filmmaker tries to convey to the audience. However, every director does things slightly differently when it comes to projecting that idea on the screen. While today's filmmakers can do incredible things with special effects and modern cameras, the first filmmakers had more difficulties in creating scenes that could be distinguished from the work of others.



Alejandro González Iñárritu working on set with a very movable camera

One of the difficulties was that the first motion picture cameras had many limitations. In particular, the cameras were bulky and immovable which made for limited types of camera shots that filmmakers could produce. Innovation In the technology of lenses, cameras, lighting and other special effects allowed directors and cinematographers to become more creative in their use of different techniques.

Film studies can also include an analysis of the development and use of camera techniques. For example, the development of lenses which are able to zoom in close or to zoom out wide for a wide angle shot gave directors new ways to portray a scene. Before the development of Steadicam technology, devices such as tracks were developed for moving a camera while keeping it steady. The combination of these techniques, such as the track and zoom technique, can make for an exciting scene with heightened anticipation. Directors Alfred Hitchcock in *Vertigo* (1958), Steven Spielberg in *Jaws* (1975) and Alejandro González Iñárritu in *Birdman* (2014) gave audiences a heightened sense of dread using this technique.

TEST TALK

In some English proficiency tests, such as the IELTS, TOEFL or TOEIC, you need to be able to respond to questions from a live interviewer or respond to computer generated questions. A key strategy in these types of interviews as well as in normal conversation is to not only answer the question but to add some additional details related to the topic.



Interests and hobbies are topics that often come up in conversation. With a partner practice asking each other questions related to these three topics: books, TV shows, and art. Each partner should ask at least three questions related to each topic. For example, "What TV show have you watched recently?"

WRITING TASK

Getting in Touch with Film's Roots

Writing Task

In order to understand the state of filmmaking today, it is important to understand the past and the experiences of actors and directors from the past. Look through the chapter summaries of the chapters in this text and choose a movie from 30 or more years ago. Do some research on the Internet about that movie. Then write a short three paragraph summary of the film. Be sure to introduce some information about the director and actors in the film. Also, see if you can determine what made this movie special or successful.

Style

Similar to the way that authors have a particular style of writing, the main creative actors in film (directors, writers, editors, musical composers, and designers) also tend to display a particular style. These different styles can manifest themselves in the cinematography (art of filming), dialogue, scene design (lighting, costuming, etc.) sound, or perspective. Some directors present a similar subject matter. Alfred Hitchcock, for example, is typically associated with suspense or horror films.

Other directors are associated with particular styles that combine several features such as film noir, which was often seen in Hollywood crime dramas of the 1940s and 50s. As the French name (dark film) suggests, these were visually dark and cynical films, though the category is still under debate among film critics and academics in film studies. The dark lighting helped convey the mood of the film as well.



Out of the Past (1947) starring Robert Mitchum and Jane Greer is a classic example of the film noir style using dramatic shadowing.

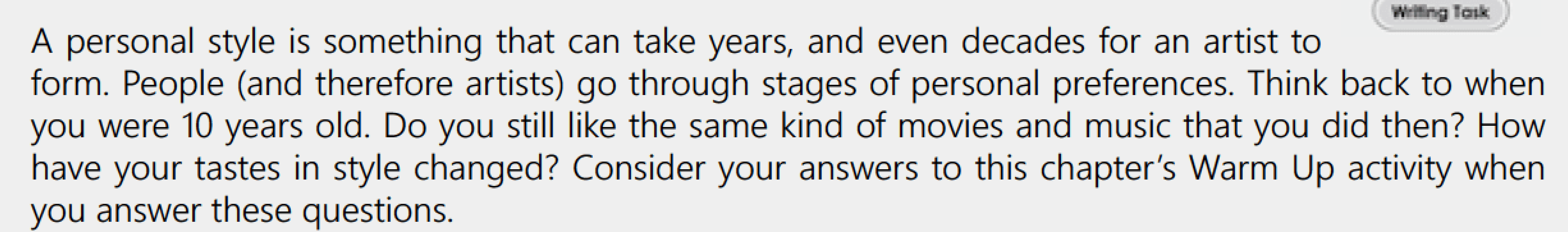
The way that a story is told, the narrative structure, is another way to convey a particular style. Some directors choose a chronological sequence of events while others may use flashback or use a complex timeline of going back and forth in time. As noted in film noir, lighting can convey a certain style. Tim Burton (*Batman*, 1989; *Batman Returns*, 1992) is one director who is particularly known for visually dark films.

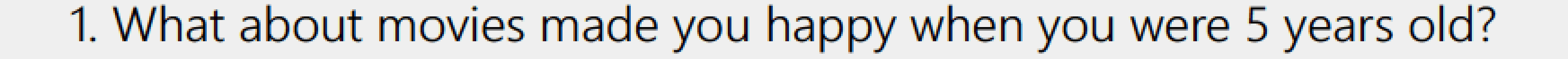
Examples: *The Maltese Falcon* (1941); *Double Indemnity* (1944); *The Lady from Shanghai* (1948); *Sunset Boulevard* (1950); *Angel Face* (1953); *Psycho* (1960)

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Exercises for Further Understanding

Writing About Hollywood


A personal style is something that can take years, and even decades for an artist to form. People (and therefore artists) go through stages of personal preferences. Think back to when you were 10 years old. Do you still like the same kind of movies and music that you did then? How have your tastes in style changed? Consider your answers to this chapter's Warm Up activity when you answer these questions.


1. What about movies made you happy when you were 5 years old?

2. What are some things that younger audiences look for when choosing a movie?

3. What about movies makes you happy now?

4. What are some things that audiences your age look for when choosing a movie?

Movies from This Chapter

The House of Hate (1918); *The Maltese Falcon* (1941); *Double Indemnity* (1944); *Out of the Past* (1947); *The Lady from Shanghai* (1948); *Sunset Boulevard* (1950); *Angel Face* (1953); *Vertigo* (1958); *Psycho* (1960); *The Taming of the Shrew* (1967); *Jaws* (1975); *Batman* (1989); *Batman Returns* (1992); *10 Things I Hate About You* (1999); *Gladiator* (2000); *Zoolander* (2001); *300* (2006); *Up* (2009); *Birdman* (2014)

Key Terms

Avant-garde
Cinematographers
Coinciding
Critic
Critically acclaimed
Directors
Faculty
Film noir
Flop
Immovable
Interpretation
Labor force
Literary criticism
Mass market
Narrative
Palate
Perspectives
Promotion
Proximity
Technicians
Techniques
Verb tense
Zoom

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of film studies, technique, style and technology.

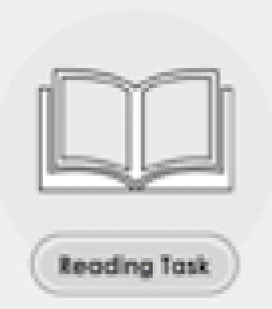
The USC School of Cinematic Arts was the first school in the U.S. to offer a degree in film production. Follow this link to information about the school's history. Listen and watch the short documentary that is imbedded in the page. What are the main accomplishments of the school? Who are some of the famous people who have studied or taught there? Do you recognize any names?
https://cinema.usc.edu/about/history/index.cfm

Listen to students and faculty members of the Film Studies program at Warwick University in the U.K. From this site you can learn about the BA degree in Film Studies while listening to the imbedded videos on this page:
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/film/prospective/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on the main character. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and describe the types of character the story is about? Are all these 5 basic character types in the movie? Can you describe the characters and how they are different from each other?

More Reading Tasks



The University of Washington has a comprehensive text on understanding movies from the perspective of viewers and film studies (How to Read Movies):
https://faculty.washington.edu/lnash/221/How%20To%20Read%20A%20Film.pdf

Different universities have different requirements for their film studies or film production majors. Here is a link to the requirements for students in Yale University's Film Studies major. Scan through the requirements and see if you can determine if this program is purely a film studies major or if it provides the opportunity to take classes and get practice in film or video production:
http://catalog.yale.edu/ycps/subjects-of-instruction/film-studies/

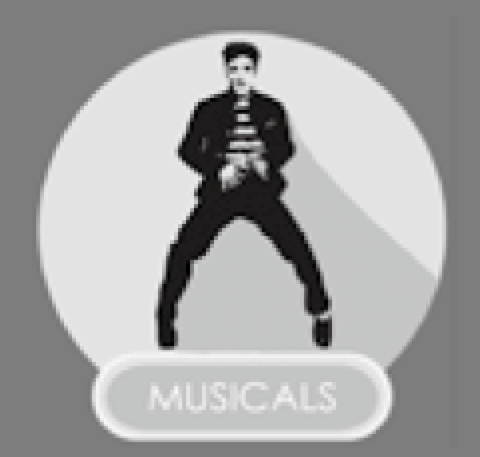
Here is a link to UCLA School of Theater, Film and Television. Scan through the school's website and see if their film program is geared more towards film production or only focuses on film studies:
http://www.tft.ucla.edu

Chapter 3

MAJOR FILM GENRES







When you examine any type of art you will notice what makes it different from other types of art. In music, the type of instruments used in a song can distinguish the type of music it is. For example, a song with only instruments (and no singing) is called an instrumental.

One of the ways that films are analyzed and differentiated from one another is by dividing them into particular types or genres. This chapter on genre and the different types of genres is the first part of our examination into what makes movies different from each another.

In this chapter you will:

1. Learn the meaning of genre
2. Learn to identify the different types or genres of movies
3. Discuss your preferred genres
4. Conduct a survey of your classmates
5. Learn the difference between “ever” and “never”
6. Write about your classmates’ movie preferences

WARM UP

Movies have a very large variety of styles. These styles are called genres. Look at the picture to the right. Just a few of the different movie genres are listed.

Sports films are a popular sub-genre of drama. Think about all the sports movies you have seen in your life. Some are about traditional sports like soccer (or football), but there are many kinds of sports movies.

How many different sport movies can you think of? Make a list. Try to list non-traditional sport movies if you can. What sports are missing from the list?



Top Ten Movie Genres

Merriam-Webster says genre is “a particular type or category of literature or art.” Genres give a very general idea of what kind of movie a film is. One of the steps in comparing films is to classify the movies into different categories, or genres. This chapter introduces some of the major genres of movies seen around the world.



Dramas are films that are serious portrayals of life with realistic characters and settings. Dramas generally show big changes in the development of the main character. And <u>character development</u> will become more important as this text continues. Usually, they are not focused on special-effects or action. Dramatic films are the largest film genre and the drama category contains many sub-genres. These movies are typically the most realistic types of movie. In fact, you will often see the words, “based on a true story,” at the beginning of a drama.
Examples: *Casablanca* (1942); *Schindler’s List* (1993); *Forrest Gump* (1994)



Historical Epics are very obviously films about a period in history. Sometimes called period pieces or Costume Dramas, these films don’t focus on war, but can take place during a war time. They tend to lose touch with actual events in history when filmmakers take their <u>creative freedom</u> a little too far. So sometimes history is re-written for the sake of Hollywood and making a more dramatic movie.
Examples: *300* (2007); *The Last Emperor* (1987); *Cleopatra* (1963)



War Movies are very obviously about war. Filmmakers who make War Movies usually are not trying to <u>glorify</u> war. But war can be an awesome <u>spectacle</u> and audiences can be amazed by the technology of a cruise missile winding its way through buildings to find a pinpoint target in a busy city. Instead, War Movies are made to show the horrible side of war, the loss of lives, the blood and guts. The horrors and <u>atrocities</u> displayed on the screen are usually meant to deter nations from going to war again.
Examples: *Midway* (1976); *Saving Private Ryan* (1998); *The Hurt Locker* (2008)

MOVIE BIZ

Top Genres of the Last 20 Years

This chapter lists its genres from most realistic to most fantastic. Now have a look at top film genres in terms of the total number of films released. Dramas, Comedies and documentaries made up the three most popular genres of the last 20 years. Together, these three film genres made up nearly 70% of all movies released. Meanwhile, some types of movies have become less popular in recent years. For example, one popular genre of the 1950s and 1960s was westerns, however the last 20 years saw only 52 westerns released in North America. That is roughly the same number of westerns that were released in just the years 1954 and 1955 combined.

Movies Released in North America from 1995 to 2016 by Genre

Genres	Total # of Films
Drama	4,089
Comedy	2,193
Documentary	1,660
Thriller/Suspense	820
Action	662
Adventure	662
Romantic Comedy	502
Horror	442
Musical	134
Western	52

Source: statista.com

Crime-Gangster Films are unusual because they tell the story through the eyes of a criminal or gang, and the audience hopes that the bad guy wins and gets away from the police. Movies about bank robberies are popular stories that sometimes end with a happy ending for the bad guys, such as the bad guy ending up on a beautiful beach having miraculously escaped capture.
Examples: *Bonnie and Clyde* (1967); *Ocean's Eleven* (2001)



Comedies are light-hearted stories made to amuse you and make you laugh (with action, jokes, etc.). The jokes use situations from everyday life, such as: misunderstandings in language, interaction, relationships, and characters of one extreme or another. The heroes fail many times trying to overcome their difficulties. They fail so many times (in such embarrassing ways) that you might think the movie will end badly for the hero. But there's always a happy ending.
Examples: *Smokey and the Bandit* (1977); *Big* (1988); *The Hangover* (2009)



Adventure Films are exciting stories, with new experiences and exotic locations. They are very similar to and often paired up with Action Movies because they are full of non-stop action and daring stunts. They can include pirate films, searches for lost continents and treasures, or searches for the unknown like the *Lost City of Atlantis*.
Examples: *Swiss Family Robinson* (1960); The *Indiana Jones* series




Westerns are iconic American movies. Ten years ago, if asked about Chinese films, most people would say that they are all Kung Fu Movies. The same is true of American films a generation ago. Cowboy movies (or Westerns) were the major movie genre of Hollywood for more than two decades, with John Wayne the main icon of the genre. Their plots are easy to recognize and their elements and characters are often the same. They are filled with guns, horses, small towns, dusty trails, cowboys, and American Indians. Over time, Hollywood went away from the Western and has developed new popular genres such as Superhero Movies. However, even today Westerns continue to be made.
Examples: *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* (1967); *Unforgiven* (1992)



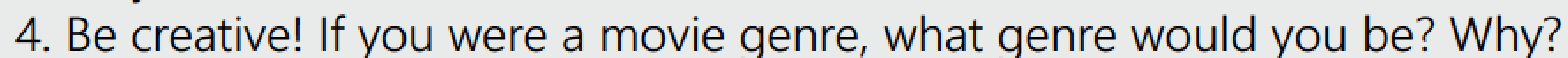
TEST TALK

Favorites

With a partner or a small group, discuss the following questions. Each person should try to talk about each item for at least one minute. You should first take a minute to plan out what you want to say.



1. What are your favorite kinds of films? And why do you like these movie genres?
2. What's your favorite movie of all time? What do you like best about this movie?
3. If you were to go on a date, would you choose an Action Movie, a Comedy or a Drama? Why?
4. Be creative! If you were a movie genre, what genre would you be? Why?

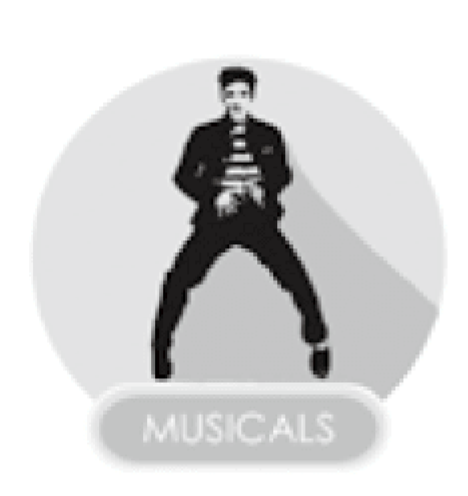




Action Movies have lots of energy in the form of thrilling stunts, car chases, dangerous rescues, and big fights. Other action elements can include daring escapes and major explosions. Usually this non-stop action is performed by adventurous, "good guy" heroes battling "bad guys." The movie's action is all designed to help audiences forget about the problems in their lives by hypnotizing the audience with non-stop action for a couple of hours.
Examples: *Gone in Sixty Seconds* (2000); *Fast & Furious 7* (2015)



Science Fiction (Sci-Fi) **Films** are movies that are half fantastic fiction and half scientific. Their roots are in science, but their heads are in the proverbial clouds. These films fictionalize science without breaking the rules of science (when possible). These movies are futuristic, creative and imaginative. Sci-Fi heroes fight aliens while on far away adventures. They show how technology could destroy the world or universe (usually in an instant).
Examples: *Star Wars* (1977); *Avatar* (2009); *Hunger Games* (2012)



Musicals are creative and imaginitive movies that allow their main characters to step away from reality to express themselves in music or song. They have large musical performances that are a feature part of the story, or as an unrealistic outbreak within the story. For example, a girl has her dreams crushed by the boy who she loves. The moment her heart breaks, time freezes, and we step away from "real" life and experience everything through the main character's song, or dance (or both).
Examples: *The Sound of Music* (1965); *Grease* (1978); *Chicago* (2002)

GRAMMAR TASK

Using Ever and Never



Ever—means "at any time" and is most commonly used in questions.

For example:
Q: Have you **ever** seen a Korean movie?
A: Yes, I have. (Or you try: Yes, I have seen South Korean movies before).

Incorrect usage: I have **ever** seen a South Korean movie.

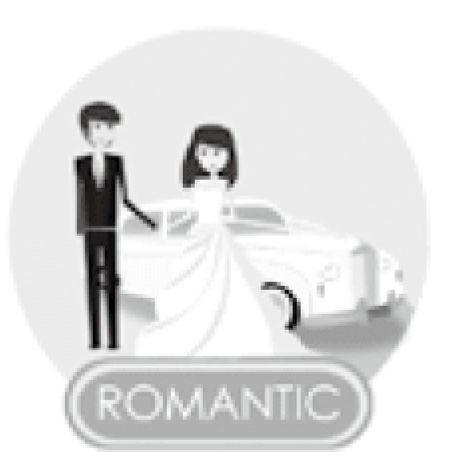
Never—means "at no time" and is used to make negative statements about one's experience or habits.

I have **never** seen a South Korean movie.
I have **never** been to Hollywood.
I **never** go to the theater.

Sub-Genres

The main genres cover all the major film types, but there are still many more sub-genres of films that are worth mentioning. These sub-genres fall under one (or more) of the main genres and are just some of the dozens of genres and sub-genres that have been identified.

Romantic Movies are a sub-genre of drama because dramas are movies about real life, and romance and love are both part of real life. These love stories can be comedic in nature, but they are a sub-genre of Dramatic movies. Intimacy, affection, and the pursuit of a passionate relationship are the goals of the main characters. We see the relationships develop from beginning-to-end with many pitfalls and failures. But eventually the main characters end up in each other's arms (often in marriage) and they live happily ever after.
Examples: *Duel in the Sun* (1946); *Moonstruck* (1987); *The English Patient* (1996); *The Notebook* (2004)



Superhero Movies are usually based on comic book characters. They feature superheroes with amazing powers that have had children buying their comic books for generations. Superhero Films are becoming such a big category, that some people suggest it deserves to be a main genre. They have big budgets, with expensive special effects, make-up and costumes. Their plots are simple and usually show the superhero's struggle against an almost equally powerful enemy.
Examples: *Superman* (1978); *The Amazing Spider-Man* (2012)



Fantasy Films are the most fantastic of all genres because anything is possible. They are similar to adventure in that the story takes place in a far-away, fantastic place. However, they are a sub-genre of Horror or Sci-Fi. The hero(es) will encounter things that are impossible in a normal world. Normal laws of society and science are thrown out the window. Almost anything is possible in a Fantasy.
Examples: *Harry Potter* series (2001-2011); *Lord of the Rings* series (2001-2003)



CLASS TASK

Survey

Walk around the room and ask your classmates the following questions. You should speak to at least 5 people.

Record the answers on a piece of paper as you will use this data later in the IELTS style Writing Task below.

1. When was the last time you saw a movie in the theater?

2. Do you prefer to watch movies in the theater or at home?

3. Do you ever watch scary movies?

4. What's the scariest movie you have ever seen?

5. What's the funniest movie you have ever seen?

6. What's your least favorite kind of movie?

7. If a book has been made into a movie, do you prefer to watch the movie first or read the book first?

WRITING TASK

Look at the data that you have from your survey. Analyze the responses for each question and then describe your results in a paragraph below. If it helps you, you can draw a chart or pie chart to show your results. Describe your information in as much detail as possible. (Write at least 150 words)

For example:

Four out of five students said they prefer ...
Three students prefer to ... while 2 students prefer ...
The scariest movies the students have seen are ...

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Exercises for Further Understanding

Read the movie summary and try to successfully identify the genre of movie. Look for keywords that might help give clues.

1. The main character is a rich, young banker whose life gets turned upside down when he is sent to prison for killing his wife (and the man she was cheating with). A period piece from the 1940s, it looks at how Andy turns out to be a most unusual prisoner.

2. "Don" Vito Corleone is the head of the New York Mafia. His son Michael has just returned from World War II, but does not want to join his father in business. Through Michael's life the type of the deadly family business becomes obvious. The business of the family is just like the head of the family, kind and considerate to those who give respect, but can become violent whenever anything goes against the good of the family.

3. A story of a simple man with a low IQ. but good intentions. He runs through his school days with his only friend, Jenny. His southern mother lets him choose his own future. He joins the army to fight in the Vietnam war. He meets new friends, Dan and Bubba, that change his life. Along his journey he wins awards, creates a famous fishing company, starts a health craze, becomes a ping-pong icon, and meets the president several times. Surprisingly, this is all unimportant to him because he cannot forget Jenny, his childhood sweetheart. Jenny messed up her life with drugs and parties. But in the end, all he wants to prove is that, anyone can love anyone.

4. An archeology professor searches the jungles of South America for a golden statue. But he sets off a trap that allows him to miraculously escape. Then he hears from a museum manager about a biblical artifact called *The Ark of the Covenant*, which holds the key to human life. The professor travels to far away places like Nepal and Egypt to find this treasure. However, he will have to fight a group of evil Nazis to reach his goal.

Movies from This Chapter

Casablanca (1942); *Duel in the Sun* (1946); *Swiss Family Robinson* (1960); *Cleopatra* (1963); *The Sound of Music* (1965); *Bonnie and Clyde* (1967); *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* (1967); *Midway* (1976); *Smokey and the Bandit* (1977); *Star Wars* (1977); *Grease* (1978); *Superman* (1978); *The Last Emperor* (1987); *Moonstruck* (1987); *Big* (1988); *Rain Man* (1988); *Unforgiven* (1992); *Schindler's List* (1993); *Forrest Gump* (1994); *The English Patient* (1996); *Saving Private Ryan* (1998); *Gone in Sixty Seconds* (2000); *Harry Potter* series (2001-2011); *Lord of the Rings* series (2001-2003); *Ocean's Eleven* (2001); *Chicago* (2002); *The Notebook* (2004); *300* (2007); *The Hurt Locker* (2008); *Avatar* (2009); *The Hangover* (2009); *Hunger Games* (2012); *The Amazing Spider-Man* (2012); *Fast & Furious 7* (2015)

(Answers: 1. Drama: *The Shawshank Redemption*; 2. Crime-Gangster: *The Godfather*; 3. Drama: *Forrest Gump*; 4. Adventure: *Indiana Jones and the Raiders of the Ark*)

Key Terms

Atrocities
Character development
Comic book
Creative freedom
Exotic
Encounter
Futuristic
Glorify
Generations
Happy endings
Hypnotizing
Iconic
Intimacy
Live happily ever after
Miraculously
Outbreak
Paired up
Pitfalls
Spectacle
Universe
Unrealistic

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of genres.

1. A video from Emory University that discusses the reality of Iron Man: https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/the-reality-of-iron-man/id422869521?i=91638909&mt=2

2. A video from Emory University that discusses the rise and fall of movie genres: https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/rise-fall-movie-genres/id422869521?i=330217786&mt=2

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of the movies listed in the examples. Watch the movie and focus on the genre. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and its genre? Can you identify why each movie is in its genre? Can you explain it to a friend?

More Reading Tasks



Scripts are different from books in that they focus on two main things: 1. action and 2. dialogue. So it's a little difficult at first to read a script for pleasure. But once you can understand how a script is presented, you can start to understand and enjoy reading them for fun and for learning. Try reading the script from *Grease* (1978): http://www.digila.it/public/iisbenini/transfert/Molino/grease/Grease%20GB.pdf

Pay attention to how the action is described. Is it beautiful writing or is it written for clarity? Look at the picture to the right. How would the writers of *Grease* describe their dance in script format?



Courtesy of Paramount

CHAPTER 4

THE 5 BASIC CHARACTERS

The last chapter looked at one way of analyzing and categorizing different movies: genre. This chapter continues the analysis of movies with an examination of the different character types seen in movies.

There are many different variations in the basic character types introduced here and these variations will be examined in later chapters. This chapter will introduce the basic traits of these five basic characters.



In this chapter you will:

1. Discover the five most important character types seen in film
2. Learn to identify the different types of characters in movies
3. Discuss your favorite characters
4. Review the rules for comparative adjectives
5. Write about your classmates' character preferences
6. Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting two characters

WARM UP

The movie *Sky High* is set in a world where everyone has a special power. Most characters have different powers that determine their study groups. If your power is great, you study with the heroes. If your power is not so great, you study with the Sidekicks.

What is the difference between hero super powers and Sidekick powers? What is the best super power? Can you name 10 different types of super powers?



Not So Super, but Still Heroic

The idea of the hero goes back thousands of years in fictional stories and in history. The hero is someone who does exceptional things, protects their community or has some special quality. In movies there are some clear differences between heroes and superheroes. A superhero is a fictional character with fictional powers. But a hero can be a realistic character, a historical figure or be completely fictional.

While a superhero is easily identifiable as being heroic, other regular heroes could be someone as simple as a single mother who works two or three jobs to feed her kids and put them through school. She may not be a superhero, but she's a super mom, because she endures a struggle to give her kids a better life.



The Protagonist is the main character of a story. Often this character is also the "Hero," but not always. In general, when this text talks about heroes, it is referring to someone like the average girl or boy in your class who is a little braver, or a little more compassionate than most people.

In a movie where a large group of characters is the focus, it can be hard to identify the main character. In the end, you can usually tell who the Protagonist is because the story is about them. As the story progresses, the main character will be the one who experiences the most character development or positive changes in the story.

But the Protagonist never succeeds in everything they do in a story, particularly at the beginning when they face some problem or conflict. If the Protagonist succeeded the first time they tried to do something, the movie would be over in the first 20 minutes. Audiences would not develop any emotional attachment to the character, so no one would care if they won or lost. So, Protagonists must fail a few times before they succeed, and overcome their problem(s). In most stories, the Protagonist starts the story in a lowly position and after many mistakes, they learn to do things right and finally succeed in the end.

The Protagonist is usually a good person but that doesn't mean they are perfect. Even heroes make mistakes. In fact, some heroes struggle with good and evil, but in the end they usually choose to do good.

In Chapter 3 the Crime-Gangster genre was discussed. In that kind of movie the Protagonist is a criminal and therefore is typically bad. However, there are cases where fictional bank robbers could be doing something bad for a reason (to help another person), or they may be forced to do bad because a greater evil makes them.

Bad Example: *Inside Man* (2006); Good Example: *Children of Men* (2006)

MOVIE BIZ

As we have seen, sometimes a Protagonist may be a superhero. Many Hollywood movie studios focus on story ideas that have proven to be big money makers. As the chart on the right shows, Superhero Movies are raking in hundreds of millions of dollars at the box office. Currently, the first *Avengers* movie ranks as the #1 Superhero Movie at the U.S. box office and it also ranks overall as the #5 movie worldwide. This 2012 edition of the *Avenger* series has earned $660 million in the United States, while worldwide it has totaled more than $1.5 billion.

With numbers like these, it is easy to understand why Hollywood keeps putting out movie after movie with the same characters and similar stories. This successful formula is the reason why Hollywood has cast another Peter Parker for the next edition of *Spider-Man*.

Top Grossing Superhero Movies of All Time
(*adjusted for inflation)

Superhero	In Millions*
Avengers	$660
Dark Knight	$626
Spider-Man	$585
Spider-Man 2	$507
Dark Knight Rises	$474
Avengers (*Ultron*)	$459
Iron Man 3	$424
Spider-Man 3	$412
Iron Man	$374
Deadpool	$357

Source: the-numbers.com



The Antagonist is the character that opposes the Protagonist and therefore is bad most of the time. For this reason they are also called villains. Their existence is totally dependent on the Protagonist, and vice versa. That means they need each other.

Think of a battery that has a positive end and a negative end. The battery doesn't work without both sides. But sparks will fly if you connect the positive end and the negative end of a battery with a wire.

Because of this opposition, sparks will fly when the Protagonist and Antagonist go head-to-head. This is because the Antagonist lives only to go against the Protagonist/ hero. The Antagonist does not have to be evil, though they normally are. The only requirement for being an Antagonist is that they oppose, or go against the Protagonist in some way. This often provides the conflict in the story that the hero must overcome. Even if they are not evil, Antagonists will have a selfish motive that makes them go against the Protagonist.

Examples: Hans Gruber in *Die Hard* (1988); Joker in *The Dark Knight* (2008)



THINKING TASK

Are there good Antagonists? Most Antagonists are bad, evil or have selfish motives that make them go against the good guys and girls. But not everybody that goes against a Protagonist is bad. Some Antagonists are good or just as good as the good characters.

Work together with a partner or small group to think of a movie or story where the Antagonist is good and goes against a "bad" Protagonist.

Can you think of at least two examples?

Share your ideas with your group.



The Mentor is a wise and trusted counselor or teacher and in some cases an influential senior sponsor or supporter. Think of the relationships between teacher and student, younger and older siblings, or athletes and coaches. While teachers and coaches are usually paid to do their jobs, a true Mentor's responsibility to their students goes far beyond the classroom or the playing field.

A Mentor is someone who gives you his or her own free time. In movies, the Mentor character shares his or her years of knowledge and passion with the younger main character. But despite his or her wisdom, a Mentor can't solve the problems or conflicts on his or her own, so he or she needs the hero to "save the world."

Many times in movies, the Mentor will die or be killed by a villain. This death fills the hero with a desire for revenge and forces him or her to come out of the shadow of the Mentor and solve the conflict without anyone's help.

An example of this would be when the villain kills a mentoring older brother, leaving the younger sibling to face and fight the villain on his or her own.
Examples: Mr. Miyagi in *The Karate Kid* (1984); Mr. Han in *The Karate Kid* (2010)

TEST TALK

With a partner or a small group, discuss the following questions. Each person should try to talk about each item for at least one minute. You should first take a minute to plan out what you want to say.

1. What are your favorite kinds of characters? Why do you like these characters?
2. Who is your favorite movie character of all time? What do you like best about this character?
3. If you were to go on a date, what movie character would you choose to go out with? Why?
4. Be creative! If you could be a movie character, what character would you be? Why?





The Love Interest is what makes the Protagonist want to succeed. The Antagonist provides the conflict. But the Love Interest gives the main character the desire inside that makes them want to change for the better.

It is worth noting that not all female roles in movies are weak or need a man to save them from their problems. There are many females in life and on the big screen that are heroic. That being said, in the simplest terms, a stereotypical Love Interest would be the princess that needs to be rescued.

This character is usually a woman (but not always) who often has sex appeal. Her physical attributes usually have a big effect on Protagonists. She might be described as beautiful, sexy, or even cute. But the hero will fall in love with more than just her physical beauty, because there usually is something special about her that has caught the hero's interest.

The Love Interest usually forces the Protagonist to do things differently. One thing the main character might do differently is lose the ability to speak in a normal voice, or control his words. Maybe he will lose control of his body, too. A lot of younger Protagonists are uncomfortable around girls like this, but not all of them. A good example of this is the difficulty that Peter Parker has when talking to Mary Jane in *Spider-Man*. He can't talk normally or smoothly with her until the end of the movie.
Examples: Mary Jane in *Spider-Man* (2002-2007); Pepper Potts in *Iron Man 2* (2010)

GRAMMAR TASK



Comparative Adjectives
While some adjectives take irregular forms when comparing things (e.g. good and better), most adjectives follow the patterns below to make the comparative adjective form.

1 Syllable Adjective Rules
- if the adjective ends in a single consonant (e.g. sad) we double the consonant and add -er (sadder).
- if the adjective ends in "e" (cute) we just add r (cuter).
- for other regular 1 syllable adjectives (e.g. bright) we add -er (brighter).

Example: Superman is stronger than Batman.

2 Syllable Adjectives
- if the adjective ends in "y" (e.g. happy) we change the "y" to "i" and add -er (happier).
- if the adjective doesn't end in "y" (e.g. modern) use "more" or "less" before the adjective (more modern).

Example: Robin is less mature than Batman.

3 or more Syllable Adjectives
- if there are three or more syllables (e.g. expensive) we add "more" or "less" before the adjective (more expensive).

Example: Forest Gump is less intelligent than Spider-Man.

A syllable is a unit of sound. Words are made from different sounds. Each syllable has a vowel sound.

1 Syllable Adjectives (SA)	2 SAs with "y" Endings	2 SAs Without "y" Endings	3+ SAs
Taller	Happier	More/Less Famous	More/Less Athletic
Shorter	Crazier	More/Less Honest	More/Less Complex
Smarter	Prettier	More/Less Handsome	More/Less Interesting
Older	Heavier	More/Less Modern	More/Less Attractive
Younger	Craftier	More/Less Complex	More/Less Heroic
Fatter	Sleepier	More/Less Mature	More/Less Powerful
Thinner	Luckier	More/Less Helpful	More/Less Intelligent
Nicer	Sillier	More/Less Boring	More/Less Ambitious

SPEAKING TASK

Love Can Force a Great Change

An Antagonist's high scores force a hero to study English more to become a better student, or practice a sport more to become a better athlete. The Antagonist presents an obstacle for the Protagonist to overcome. But the Love Interest makes the hero want to overcome that obstacle. Why? Because they would do anything for love.

Group Activity

Consider and discuss these questions in a small group:

1. Forget about money for a moment. Think of things that money can't buy. What would you be willing to do for somebody you were friends with?
2. What would you be willing to do for someone you loved? What does, "do anything for love" mean to you? Give examples of the lengths you would go to.
3. What great change would you be willing to make if it meant you could have the love of your life?
4. The hero falls in love with the Love Interest's inner beauty too. Make a list of the personality traits (inner beauty) a hero might fall in love with. What inner qualities are you attracted to?

After you have debated these ideas with your group, choose your best ideas to share with the class.

The Sidekick is a diverse character type. For this quick introduction, there are a few important things to consider about Sidekicks. First, the Sidekick is always a friend and helper to the main character. Even if the hero is a Loser, the Sidekick remains their friend.

Sidekicks can be an average guy or girl who just watches the action from a distance, or they may play a secondary role similar to an assistant. They may even be a goofy friend for the hero and audiences to laugh at.

Sidekicks are younger, smaller, weaker, and sometimes dumber. They get into trouble giving the main hero a chance to help them.

The Sidekick also gives the hero someone to explain things to. There is one type of Sidekick that is known for asking, "What are you thinking, Sherlock?" They ask the questions we are all thinking, "How did you know the maid was the killer?" The questions allow us to understand what the Protagonist is thinking.

A Sidekick will be loyal and support the hero, even if the hero is doing something wrong or bad, that's because the Sidekick is always loyal and supportive. In *Sky High* the Sidekicks supported the Protagonist when he didn't live up to expectations, and again when he ignores them to hang out with cooler heroes.



Examples: *Sky High* (2005); Dr. Watson in *Sherlock Holmes* series (2009-2011)

WRITING TASK

Comparing and Contrasting

Think of two different characters from a movie, story or novel. First, brainstorm some words to describe these two characters. Then write a paragraph that compares and contrasts these two characters. You should refer to the Grammar Task from this chapter and use appropriate comparative adjectives to describe these two characters.

Writing Task

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Exercises for Further Understanding

Heroic Traits

Bravery is the most obvious trait of a hero because it's hard for a hero to stand up and fight against someone or something if they are afraid to do so. Below is a list of heroic traits. Write one or two sentence for each word that explains why it's important for a hero to have that trait.

1. Compassionate

2. Considerate

3. Passionate

4. Inspiring

5. Just (Justice)

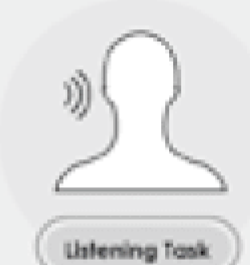
Movies from This Chapter

The Karate Kid (1984); *Die Hard* (1988); *Spider-Man* (2002-2007); *Sky High* (2005); *Inside Man* (2006); *Children of Men* (2006); *The Dark Knight* (2008); *The Karate Kid* (2010); *Iron Man 2* (2010); *Sherlock Holmes* series (2009-2011); *Avengers* (2012)

Key Terms

Compassionate
Counselor
Desire
Diverse
Emotional attachment
Endures
Expectations
Greater evil
Hang out
Motive
Physical attributes
Responsibility
Sex appeal
Sibling
Sparks will fly

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of main characters.

1. A video from Emory University that discusses the Love Interest in an unusual way with lots of slang. Caution, there is some adult language: https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/friends-benefits-what-can/id422869521?i=95939839&mt=2

2. A video from Boston University that looks at the best quotes from many favorite movie characters: https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/capturing-characters-whos/id452560447?i=95907644&mt=2

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on the characters. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and describe the types of characters? Are all these five basic character types in the movie? Can you describe the characters and how they are different from each other?

More Reading Tasks



This is a reading activity about the BAFTA's or the British Academy of Film and Television Arts yearly award ceremony. See if you can complete the quiz at the end of the reading: http://www.esolcourses.com/content/topics/cinema/the-bafta-awards/the-baftas-reading-quiz.html

Chapter 5

THE 7 CLASSIC PLOTS

This chapter continues with the discovery of what makes a movie, through an examination of the 7 Classic Story types. Film genres were looked at in Chapter 3. Genres look at general movie categories, examining the similarity of settings, topics and moods used in different kinds of movies.

An examination of story types goes beyond these surface elements, looking at the typical journeys or paths that the movie's story or plot may take. If you're able to guess the kind of story, then you will be able to imagine how the movie will progress and how it will end.



Tragedy
Comedy
Quest
Rebirth
Overcoming Evil
Rags-to-Riches
Voyage and Return

In this chapter you will:

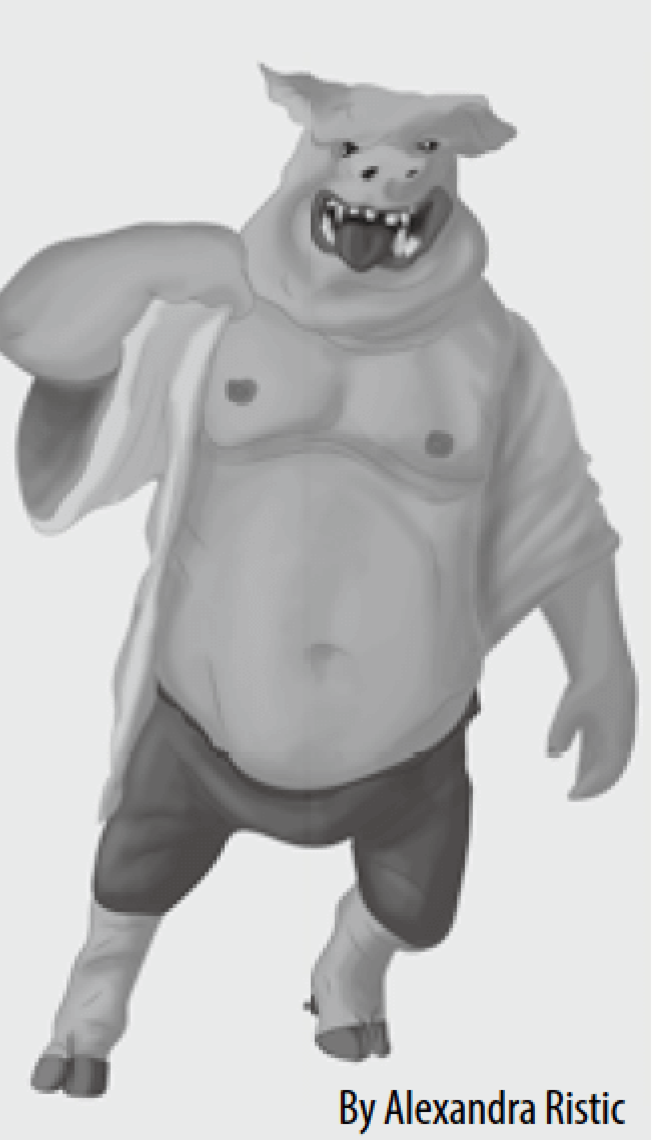
1. Discover the seven most important stories seen in film
2. Discuss symbols used in movies
3. Make a bucket list
4. Explain your movie preferences
5. Learn to use adjectives in correct order
6. Describe a magical place
7. Talk and write about overcoming problems in life

WARM UP

Symbols are a theme that will be examined here and in the following chapters. Symbols appear everywhere in our daily lives, from the little icons on your smart phone, to the traffic signs we see on our roads. We see symbols and don't have to think about their meanings. We have been conditioned to recognize these symbols so much that we often don't need any words to go with the picture. We just know the meanings automatically.

In movies and in books, though, these symbols are often missed. Audiences may see a fish monster and think nothing about what other meaning the fish might represent. In the Christian religion, the fish can represent Jesus. In other cultures the fish can mean fertility, eternity, or luck.

What about the monkey? What does the monkey represent in your culture? Discuss your answers with a partner or group. What do you think the film-maker, Stephen Chow, was saying about the monkey in his movie, *Journey to the West*?



By Alexandra Ristic

Connecting the Plot Dots

Merriam-Webster defines "plot" as: a series of events that form the story in a novel or movie. According to Christopher Booker, every story ever told can be identified as one of seven classic plots. This chapter starts to connect the dots (or plots) to determine the different stories we see in films today. The seven classic plots (or stories) cover every type of movie genre you can imagine. The cult classic *Shaun of the Dead* has many story lines but can still be identified as just one story type. After reading this chapter, see if you can correctly identify (connect the dots) which story type *Shaun of the Dead* fits under. Is it a Comedy? Is it Overcoming Evil?



The Tragedy is the opposite of a Comedy. A Tragedy is a sad story that starts with success and ends in failure for the main character. At the start of a story, there is a hero who is usually a brave gentleman with a high position in society. They are successful in some way, for example a CEO of a major company.

The hero's defeat is caused by a weakness (or flaw) within the character. The hero's downfall is meant to inspire audiences to look at his own life, because if a great man can fail, then an average man can also fail. The Tragedy is most likely a drama and it is most like real life.

Examples: *Titanic* (1997); *Gladiator* (2000); *Mystic River* (2003)

The Comedy is a story type that is intended to make you laugh and feel good. The main character of a Comedy is usually an average person with problems that are common in everyday life. However, in the Comedy, these problems are exaggerated to the point that audiences can't help but laugh. The Protagonist (or group of characters) goes through many comedic pitfalls and failures before finally learning something from all the previous mistakes and overcomes the problem or obstacle in front of them. Most importantly there is a happy ending.

Examples: *Any Which Way You Can* (1980); *Zoolander* (2001)

MOVIE BIZ

This chart shows the biggest movies of all time at the worldwide box office. They are all blockbusters, which are movies with large financial success.

Look at this list closely. What genres are they? There is one animated fantasy, one drama, one action, four sci-fi movies, and three superhero-sci-fi hybrids.

It's also interesting to look at the release dates of these movies. All but one are from 2009 and beyond. Four of the top ten movies are from 2015.

What assumption can we make from looking at these numbers? Is it safe to say that sci-fi is the most popular genre around the world? Can it be said that movies have never been more popular? What else can you say?

Top Grossing Movies of All Time (September 2016)

Movies	Year
Avatar	2009
Titanic	1997
Star Wars VII	2015
Jurassic World	2015
The Avengers	2012
Fast & Furious 7	2015
Avengers (*Ultron*)	2015
Harry Potter (*Hallows 2*)	2011
Frozen	2013
Iron Man 3	2013

Source: filmsite.org

The Quest is the story type that can be confused for a genre. The reason for this is because the adventure and the Quest story type share many similarities.

For example, the hero travels to a far-away place that is usually an exotic location. The hero must have a good reason to go to that place. They wouldn't travel a great distance to get a cheeseburger (unless it was the last cheeseburger in the world), but they would hop on the first budget flight around the world for a chance to find a priceless diamond or artifact. In a Quest, the hero faces many challenges and tests of courage, but he fails many times before finding the lost object or treasure and reaching success.

Examples: *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* (1984); *The Rundown* (2003)



THINKING TASK



Think about the dreams or goals you have in your life. Are there any Quests you want to take or places you want to visit? Are there goals that you dream of accomplishing? Have you ever written down these goals or dreams?

Some people write down these dreams or goals and call it a "bucket list" of things they want to do before they kick the bucket and then check them off each time they accomplish a goal. There was even a 2007 movie on this topic, naturally called *Bucket List*, where the two main characters are terminally ill and before they die they decide to take a road trip to accomplish the things on their list.

Think about this for a few minutes and write down 10 things you would like to do in your life. If you can't think of so many things, imagine that you only had a few months to live. They can be big things or small things. What would you do with your time? When you have finished your list, you can share it with your partner.

If you have time, try ranking your list. Which bucket list item is the most important to you? Why? Which is the least important? Why?



The Rebirth is generally about bad Protagonists who redeem themselves over time. But before they can fix their problems, the problems get a little worse. They have become used to seeing the world through only their eyes and that vision has become blurred. Often too much work has made them hard and cold.

Then the Protagonist meets someone who helps them see things differently. They meet a person who forces them to see the error of their ways. They are reminded of what consideration, kindness, or love feels like, and a great change happens inside of them.

This change turns our hero from bad to good, and they are given a second chance at life. Scrooge from Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* is a classic example of a bad guy Protagonist given a second chance at life. Scrooge is the villain-hero who is visited by ghosts from the past, present and future. Each ghost brings a different message that helps change his view of life, and gives him a second chance to change himself.

Examples: *Scrooged* (1988); *How the Grinch Stole Christmas* (2000)

TEST TALK

Preferences



With a partner or a small group, answer the following questions. Explain your answer in as much detail as you can. Each person should spend at least one minute explaining each answer.

When it comes to movies, do you prefer happy endings or sad endings? Explain.

When it comes to movie stories, do you prefer movies about a Quest or movies where the main character faces a problem and overcomes it (Rebirth)? Explain.

When it comes to Comedies, do you prefer Comedies that are in your own language or Comedies in English? Explain.



Overcoming Evil is a story type with a terrifying monster (or evil). The main character must fight the monster to the death by the end of the story. This hero gets help from a group of friends, or a team. They can also overcome "human" monsters like Voldemort in *Harry Potter*. You can also analyze this type of story to see if the monster symbolizes something in real life (ex: fire-breathing dragon = angry boss).

Examples: *Return of the Jedi* (1983); *In the Heart of the Sea* (2015)



Rags-to-Riches is about an underdog who goes from poor-to-rich very quickly. If you look at this story type using symbolism, "riches" can also mean something different than money. For example, this story type can symbolize going from being a nobody to becoming famous. The new wealth or fame happens overnight (or immediately). It's a classic example of having nothing one day and having the world the next.

But what Protagonists learn is that the thing they wanted (money, fame, etc.) is not the answer to their problems. They discover that their life was better without the money or fame, and they want things to return to the way they were.

Examples: *Brewster's Millions* (1985); *Captain America* (2011)

GRAMMAR TASK

Ordering Adjectives



When using a list of more than one adjective to describe something, the adjectives normally follow a regular word order pattern. This pattern is determined by what type of adjective each word is. Some adjectives give opinions while others describe the appearance, origin, material or purpose of the noun.

Types of Adjectives

Opinions: ugly, beautiful, lovely, friendly, useless
Size: big, enormous, small, tiny, humongous
Shape: square, round, rectangular, oval, flat
Age: young, antique, old, mature, middle-aged
Color: black, blue, reddish, white, maroon
Origin: Chinese, American, Western, Italian, Martian
Material: wooden, straw, steel, paper, plastic
Purpose: sleeping, cleaning, basketball, sun, rain

Adjective Order

The type of adjective that goes first is one that gives some kind of opinion about the noun. Then the appearance (size, shape, age, and color) is given, followed by the origin (or nationality), and material. Sometimes there is also a word used to describe or qualify the purpose of the noun (for example, basketball shoes or sun hat).

	Opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	
Two	Clever				White	Siamese			Cats
A	Cozy		Round				Leather		Sofa
The	Sweet	Little		Teenage		South Korean			Girl
My	Fast			New	Blue	German		Touring	Car
This		Gigantic		Old			Metal	Dining	Table
Those	Handsome		Tall	Young		British		Rugby	Players

Practice: Now try using the word order. Make a list of adjectives to describe yourself, your partner, or some objects in the room.

CLASS TASK

Role Play

Describe a magical land in a role playing activity. Find a partner and pretend you are in a magical new land. There's only one problem, one of you is blind and can't see the magical place. So you must describe everything to your blind friend.

Remember, it's a magical, new place, so you should be as creative as possible.

When you are finished, you should switch roles, so each partner has a chance to describe a magical land. The blind friend should ask questions to help.



Voyage and Return is very common in children's stories because the story has a trip to an amazing new land that pops out from nowhere. This new land is sunny and bright in the beginning. It is a magical place where anything can happen. Clouds can be made of cotton candy and they are just low enough in the sky for you to reach up and grab a handful (and eat). It provides the most delicious things the hero has ever eaten. The world seems perfect and the main character is <u>delighted</u> and explores the new world without worry.

But then a darkness appears and tries to destroy the hero. The hero must learn something about themselves before they can overcome the darkness.

Once evil is beaten, the hero leaves the magical land and returns home. The hero's important lesson or personal discovery is something that could not be learned anywhere else but in the magical land. Examples: *Wizard of Oz* (1939); *Alice in Wonderland* (2010)

SPEAKING TASK

Exaggeration

Is This Your Baby?

In *The Hangover* (2009) the filmmakers try to answer the question, "What's the worst that can happen with a hangover?" Many find their answer to that question hilarious. You could wake up and not remember what happened the night before. There could be a tiger in the bathroom. There could be an unknown baby that needs your help. Your best friend could be missing. You could owe money to criminals. And, you could be hours away from home with a wedding to go to. If that's not funny enough, what happens next is even funnier as the group tries to get answers to all their questions, starting with the baby. Whose baby is this?

What are some other examples of real life situations that can be exaggerated in funny ways? What's the worst that could happen in these situations?

Marriage proposal
Job promotion
Moving to a new city
Losing your iPhone
Messaging the wrong person



By Alexandra Ristic

WRITING TASK

Remember the Rebirth story type? A character faces a problem, but through help or inspiration they overcome the problem to become born again or even better than before.

With a partner or a small group, think of a time in your life (or in the life of someone you know) where you or someone else overcame a problem. Begin by describing the person in the story (for example, what age you were and where you were, if the story is about you). Then describe the problem and how you or this person overcame the problem.

After you have explained this to your partner, write down the story in a paragraph or two. When you have finished writing, discuss with your partner whether you think this story could be a movie idea or not.

Writing Task

Learning to Make Movies—Assignment #2 (Getting the Most from Your Actors)

This book is not a text on how to make films, but one option of a final student project is to make a short film that focuses on elements in this text (character/story/genre). Students can't be expected to make a short film that they can be proud of for many years to come without some guidance.

So how can students learn to make a short movie without going to film school or taking a class on filmmaking? One obvious way is to do some online research. You'll learn much more from the web than what can be squeezed onto a page or two in this text.

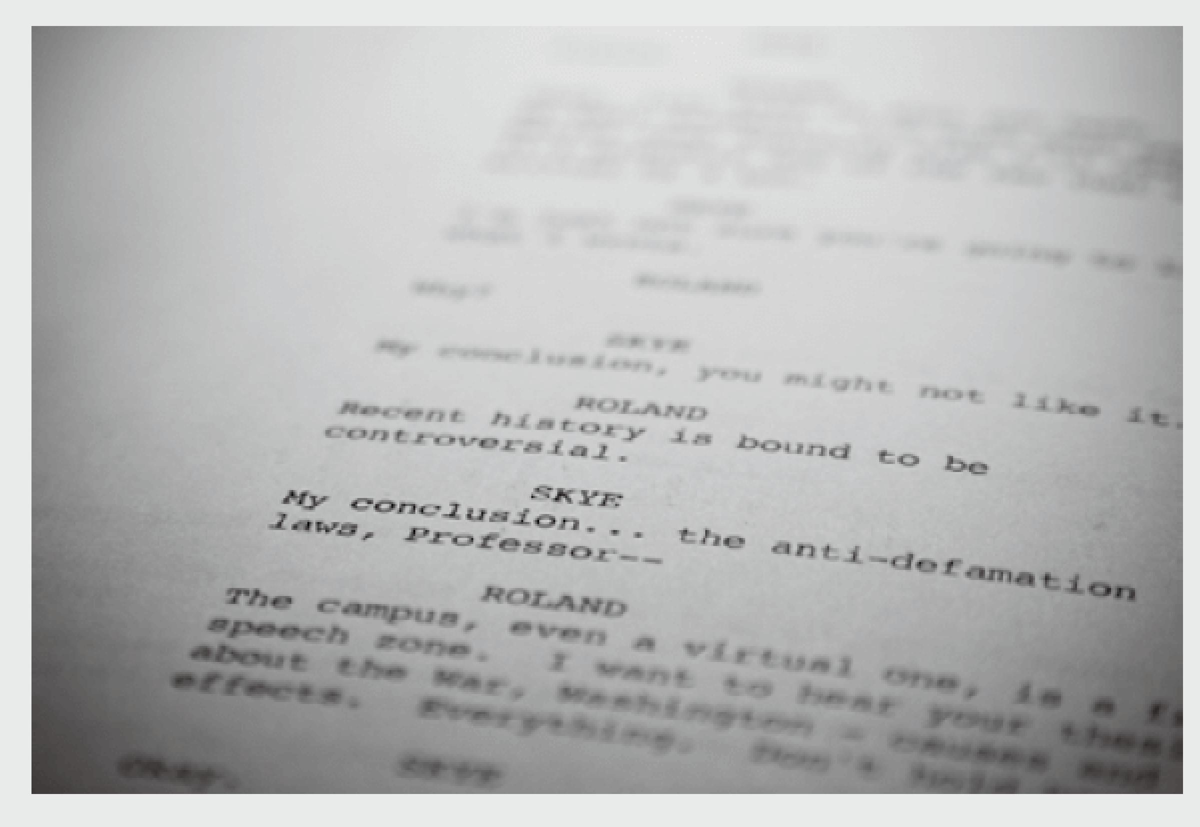
This article from Oakley Anderson-Moore (on NoFilm- School.com) discusses some ways to get the most from your actors in a short film:
http://nofilmschool.com/2016/08/5-tips-getting-better-performances- actors-short-films
Anderson-Moore suggests you should:

1. Get Feedback on Your Script
Find someone who loves movies to read the script, don't just ask your best friend or your mom.

2. Use Lookbooks for Backstory



A lookbook helps to develop the backstory of your characters.



Ask people outside your comfort zone to read your script.

These are picture books with photos and information on the characters and their personalities. They can also include information on the setting of the story. This will help develop your character's backstory.

3. Skip Rehearsal?
Build actor chemistry by doing something the characters in your movie would do, like going shopping.

4. Keep Takes to a Minimum
Don't re-do your scenes so many times. Prepare ahead and choreograph camera movements before shooting.

5. Work with a Small Crew
Don't invite too many extra friends along to your film shoot. This will limit distractions.

Note: Have the cast practice their spoken English.



Getting the Right Look for Your Main Characters

For Assignment #2, make a lookbook for your main character. Start with keywords that you think fit the description of your character. Then find pictures that match your keywords and make a small book that your actors can use to get an idea of what the character is about (in a very short amount of time). What keywords would you use for your hero? Is he or she fashionable like the characters in the picture above? Or maybe your character is athletic?

Make a list of keywords that describe your main character. You should use at least five keywords. Then find pictures that you feel match the persona you are looking for.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

More Writing Exercises for Further Understanding



The Over-Eager Beaver

Young heroes can be ambitious, smart, educated, talented, and have everything going for them. Their future looks bright, and most people believe that they will be very successful in life. But there is just one problem: they are too serious. Being serious has always been good for the heroes. Because they are serious, they are responsible, hard-working and people can rely on them. Seriousness is one reason why they have gained early success in their job.

So then how is being too serious a problem? It can be a problem if they forget how to relax and their stress becomes too much for them to manage. What will they do then? Start drinking? It can be a problem if the heroes don't take time for themselves, and stop to smell the roses. They may even forget how to enjoy life. It can be a problem if they forget how to socialize with friends, or be loving and intimate with loved ones, and one day (after achieving success), they don't have anybody to share their success with. They never stopped to have a family.
They out-performed all of their friends at work and created a great gap between them.

Lonely, stressed out and unable to relax, and unable to enjoy the all the wealth they have created, the once ambitious, talented and educated person's life starts to fall apart. This can be interpreted as a warning to audiences that life is not to be taken so seriously. It's a warning to audiences to stop and smell the roses, enjoy life, and build relationships with the people they care about in life. And that's what a Tragedy does, it shows how even a great person can fail if he isn't careful.

What are some other character flaws that could lead to the downfall of a great person? Make a list of at least five different people (e.g. a CEO, a mother, a father, etc.) and write one or two sentences describing their future failure.

Test Your Knowledge

Shaun of the Dead is a Comedy. But it's also a horror movie. And it's also a Romantic Movie. Therefore its genre is a Zom-Rom-Com. But what is its story type? Make a list of the different story elements and make an argument for just one story type. Share your answer with a friend in the next class.



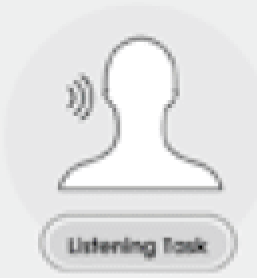
Movies from This Chapter

Wizard of Oz (1939); *Any Which Way You Can* (1980); *Return of the Jedi* (1983); *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* (1984); *Brewster's Millions* (1985); *Titanic* (1997); *Scrooged* (1988); *How the Grinch Stole Christmas* (2000); *Gladiator* (2000); *Zoolander* (2001); *Mystic River* (2003); *The Rundown* (2003); *The Hangover* (2009); *Alice in Wonderland* (2010); *Captain America* (2011); *In the Heart of the Sea* (2015)

Key Terms

Animated
Blockbuster
Blurred
Courage
Delighted
Downfall
Eternity
Exaggerated
Fertility
Fire-breathing
Flaw
Hybrids
Weakness
Wealth
Obstacle
Priceless
Redeem
Terrifying
Underdog

Listening Task



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of the classic story types.

1. How Did This Get Made? is a popular podcast about movies that should not have been made. It stars some popular comedians from popular U.S. TV shows:
http://www.earwolf.com/show/how-did-this-get-made/

2. Another podcast from Los Angeles with a unique way of looking at movies is, *F This Movie*:
http://www.fthismovie. net/

3. A video about the best Rags-to-Riches movies from Watch Mojo:
http://www.watchmojo.com/video/id/14698/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch the movie and focus on the story type. Can you talk about your understanding of the story type? Can you identify why each movie belongs to this story type? Can you explain it to a friend?

More Reading Tasks



My English Pages has put together a reading and quiz activity for students who want to study English and learn about movies. Do the reading and see if you can answer all the questions without any mistakes:
http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/reading-film.php

Chapter 6

THE PROTAGONIST

This chapter on the Protagonist is comprehensive. It looks past the average hero, to discover some of the less-than heroic characters who (when asked) always choose to do the right thing. The list doesn't just look at the male characters. Also on the list of Protagonists are some of the typical movie Heroines who have to struggle with good and evil.



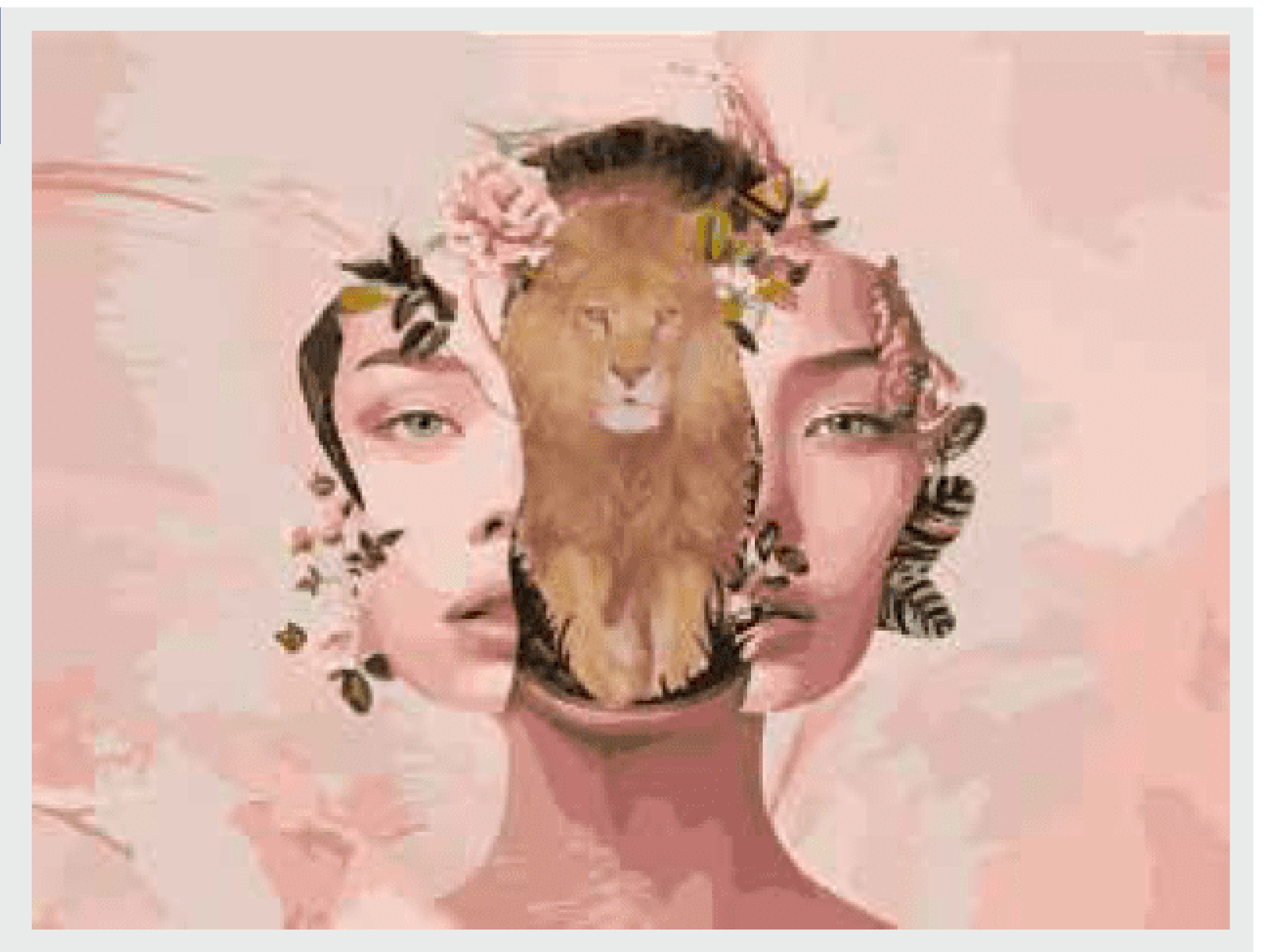
Good Guy Hero
Antl-hero
Heroine

In this chapter you will:
1. Take a further look at the most important characters seen in film
2. Learn to identify the different types of heroes
3. Discuss the qualities of heroes
4. Tell a story about yourself as an underdog
5. Review words with different grammatical forms
6. Act out a scene as a superhero
7. Debate about which character in *Harry Potter* is more heroic
8. Write about your hero friend

WARM UP

Bravery is listed as a basic character trait of a hero. But there are more traits than just being courageous. In this exercise, you should not focus on physical looks or physical strength. Instead, look inside to find the inner qualities of a hero (not a superhero).

They say that patience is a virtue. What are some other virtues a hero might need? Work together with a partner or in a small group to make a list of the traits of a hero. When you are finished, debate in your groups which characteristics are the most important.

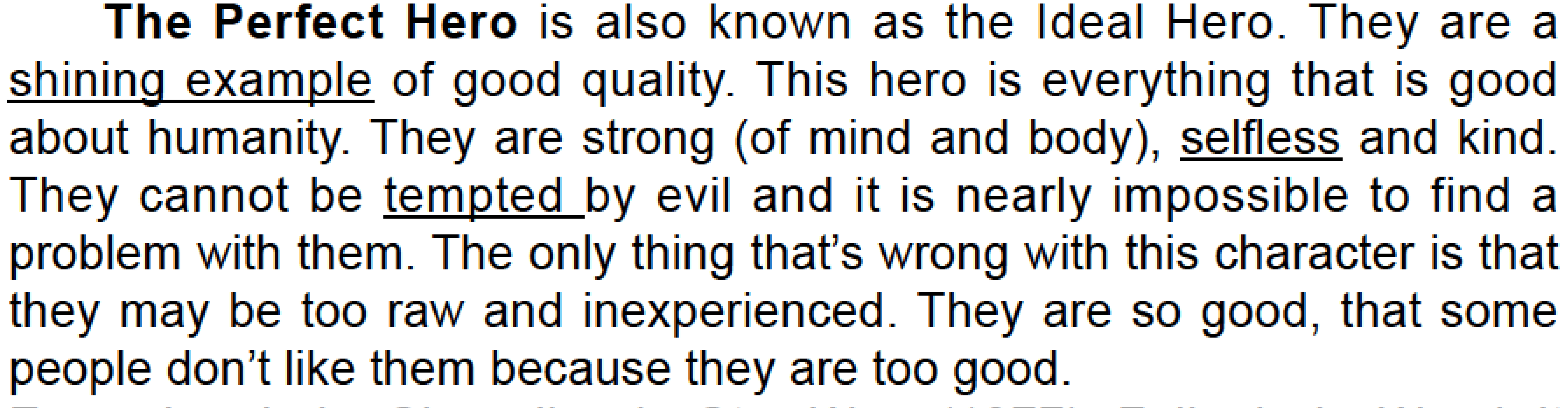


By Alexandra Ristic

The Good Guys

Merriam-Webster defines Protagonist as: the main character in a novel, play, movie, etc. But that description barely scratches the surface of who (or what) Protagonists really are. They are complex and diverse. They can be perfect or do good but then become bad. Or they can start off bad, but later become good. While some of that might sound confusing, don't worry, it will soon be much clearer. This chapter looks at the Protagonist as heroes and heroines as well as Anti-Heroes who are heroes that you're not completely sure about until the very end.





The Perfect Hero is also known as the Ideal Hero. They are a shining example of good quality. This hero is everything that is good about humanity. They are strong (of mind and body), selfless and kind. They cannot be tempted by evil and it is nearly impossible to find a problem with them. The only thing that's wrong with this character is that they may be too raw and inexperienced. They are so good, that some people don't like them because they are too good.
Examples: Luke Skywalker in *Star Wars* (1977); Felix Jr. in *Wreck-It Ralph* (2012)



The Gentle Giant is big, super strong and angry looking. People are afraid of him. But he's got a kind heart. He loves kids, puppies, and hates violence. He probably does a few things you wouldn't expect, for example, he might grow flowers in the garden, bake cookies, and listen to girl bands from South Korea. He's not the average big guy.
Examples: *The Iron Giant* (1999); *The Incredible Hulk* (2008)



The Prodigy is young and there is nothing special about them at first glance, but there is potential inside of them that will lead to greatness. They often have no idea of their own greatness. It will take the right circumstances to unlock what makes them special. The Prodigy is raw and has no training or education. They need to learn everything and the audience goes along for the ride. Thus, the Prodigy often goes step-by-step along a Hero's Journey.
Examples: *Revenge of the Nerds* (1984); *Real Genius* (1985); *Big Hero 6* (2014)

MOVIE BIZ

Everyone loves great movie characters, and in some cases people even want to take them home, or at least little figures of them. The launch of the first *Star Wars* film in 1977 created a new market for action figures of movie characters along with other movie related clothing, toys and accessories.

Since that time, movie merchandise has become a big component of the potential income for movies, especially for the big blockbusters and Superhero Movies. In most cases the movie studios license their character images and movie names to manufacturers. A new hit movie series can mean billions of dollars in sales for movie studios and manufacturers.

Some action figures have become collector's items over time, with some collectors willing to pay thousands of dollars for the original movie toys from 20 or 30 years ago. The chart at right shows the top grossing movie franchises based on merchandise sales.

Top 10 Franchises	Merchandise U.S.$
Star Wars	$32 Billion
Cars	10 Billion
Toy Story	9 Billion
Harry Potter	7 Billion
Frozen	5.3 Billion
Transformers	3 Billion
Spider-Man	1.3 Billion
Avengers	1 Billion
TMNT (*Turtles*)	900 Million
Batman	490 Million

Source: Statista.com



The Action Hero is tough, really tough. Guns are for sissies. An Action Hero uses violence to solve his problems. He would only use a gun if there were no other option. If there is something in his way, he destroys it. He doesn't have the patience or skills for any other way of fighting.

He usually doesn't have time to do things with precision. Why crack the lock open with your mind, if you can kick the door open? Action Heroes find themselves in limited stories where violence is the easiest way to fix the problem. So the stories are usually simple and climax with an epic battle. Think Kung Fu Movies.

Examples: *Enter the Dragon* (1973); *Die Hard* (1988); *The Rundown* (2003)

THINKING TASK

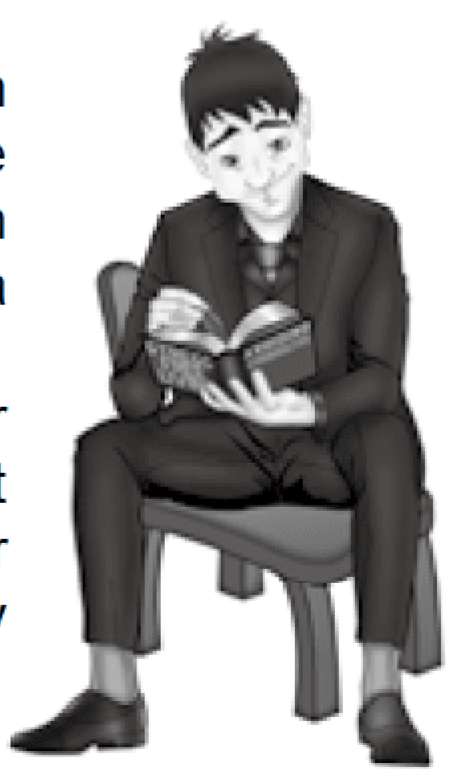
Recall chapter 5? Think of a time when you had to deal with a problem or a tough situation, what qualities helped you to get through the situation? What problem did you need to overcome? How did you overcome the problem? Was there any other way to overcome the problem that you didn't try? If you could go back and try again, would you approach the problem differently? Do you think being physically attractive would have helped you to solve the problem more easily? When you have thought about this problem or situation, explain it to your partner or group.

The Reluctant Hero doesn't want to be heroic, and thinks, "Why? Why me?!"

They don't want special powers, or magic, or whatever has been given to them. They also don't like the idea that they need to save the world. There are other things they were planning to do that day: play video games, text with friends, get some noodles and ice cream. They are happiest if there is time for a movie with friends.

All the awesomeness that comes with being superheroes (flying, super strength), and the ability to do almost anything? Those things aren't important to them. They prefer to feel normal and live an easy, happy life with no major difficulties. Of course, the Reluctant Hero's attitude eventually changes and they bravely face the challenge in heroic fashion.

Examples: *Hancock* (2008); *Megamind* (2010)



SPEAKING TASK

The Underdog



Anti-Heroes in this chapter have a special skill that they have mastered and taken to a new level, like an art-form. The Byronic Hero is capable of turning a strong woman into a melting pile of butter. The Hunter can find his target and eliminate it with great precision.

But one of audiences' favorite characters to cheer for is the underdog, because (like many of us), they aren't expected to win. In fact, they are expected to lose. So watching them learn from their mistakes and starting to learn is inspiring for audiences.

Share a Personal Experience

Practice with a partner. Take turns to tell a story when you were an underdog. Did you win? How did you achieve success? How did you surprise everyone? If you can't think up a real story from your own life, make up a story of you as the underdog.

The Anti-Hero

The Anti-Hero is not the opposite of a hero as the "anti" might suggest, but they are still very different from the classical hero because they struggle with choosing between good and bad. Drinking, smoking, and chasing girls are just a few of the pursuits of an Anti-Hero. But at the end of the day, they have enough heroic qualities to be considered good, and sometimes even great.



The Loser isn't always stupid, but the people he knows might think he is. In general, his friends look down on him. The Loser experiences one of the biggest character developments (because they start off as basically a zero).

The "zero hero" is an underdog and nobody expects him to win. His friends have jobs, or go to college, but the Loser still lives with his parents and has no job (or a very bad job). At the end of his character development, and after many failures, he finally learns the lessons he needs to get his life on track.

Examples: *The Jerk* (1979); *Scott Pilgrim vs. the World* (2010)



The Byronic Hero term comes from Lord Byron, an English poet and a leader in the Romantic movement, who had a considerable reputation as a playboy. This hero is also known as the "Romantic Hero" and is considered very handsome. He has a lot of charm and personality, and uses this to get what he wants.

A Byronic Hero is very intelligent, has style, and is sly like a fox. He thinks he is smarter than everybody else. He is extremely passionate with strong personal beliefs.


Examples: *Entrapment* (1999); *After the Sunset* (2004)



The Slacker is super, but not like Superman. Instead he's super lazy. He has one main goal in life: to do as little as possible. Though when it comes to girls he might be motivated. If there is a girl that he likes, he will do almost anything to impress her. That is because companionship with women and looking cool to his friends are the only things he cares about. He is not stupid, in fact he's a little smart, but don't forget how lazy he is.

The Slacker hero is a lovable guy who hangs out with people beneath him. He is an irresponsible guy who has a lot to improve on before he can succeed. But he might only decide to improve when his girlfriend breaks up with him.

Examples: Peter Quill in *Guardians of the Galaxy* (2014); *The Green Lantern* (2011)

GRAMMAR TASK

Word Forms



Many words in English have a variety of grammatical forms (noun, verb, adjective, adverb). Here are some examples of words related to Heroes, Cowards and Villains and their noun, adjective and adverb forms. These are just a sample, as many of these words can take on more forms using the same word root. You can use your dictionary or a thesaurus to explore these different word forms in more details.

Noun (Person)	Noun (Quality/Concept)	Adjective	Adverb
Hero/Heroine	Heroism	Heroic	Heroically
	Bravery	Brave	Bravely
Weakling	Weakness	Weak,Weakened	Weakly
	Boldness	Bold	Boldly
Coward	Cowardice/Cowardliness	Cowardly	Cowardly
	Fear	Fearful	Fearfully
Saint	Saintliness/Sainthood	Saintly	Saintly
	Reluctance	Reluctant	Reluctantly
Villain	Villainy	Villainous	Villainously

Example:
The **Reluctant Hero** felt **cowardly** at the beginning of his fight with the **villain**, but he **bravely** and **boldly** fought on to a **heroic** victory.

Your Turn:
Now write three sentences using a combination of nouns, adjectives and adverbs from the list above. When you have finished, share your sentences with your partner.

The Unscrupulous Hero is a character that just doesn't care. Or, he only cares about not losing. Winning isn't the most important thing, not losing is. So a little thing, like telling a lie, is no problem. In fact, big lies are not a problem either. He's not somebody you should turn your back on.

If stealing will help him and his friends, he will do it with a passion. He will raise an army (or a navy) to steal, but not to get rich. Instead, stealing usually is a means to help the people he calls his friends. And if a few innocent bystanders get hurt along the way, well, it's no big deal.

Examples: Jake in *The Blues Brothers* (1980); Captain Jack Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl* (2003); *Robin Hood* (2010)





The Hunter is an Anti-Hero that looks like a bad guy because he is so violent. He has suffered some terrible event in his life. This event motivates him to hunt. For example, as a young parent, he was away working when his daughter was taken, tortured and killed by a bad man. The news of her death affected him so much that he spends the rest of his life hunting the kind of people who would hurt a child in any way.

The "people" he hunts are the worst the world has to offer. The Hunter usually has too much passion and when he kills enemies, he tends to overkill. The Hunter considers each kill a challenge and enjoys doing it. Because he enjoys it, some people wonder if he's a good guy or a bad guy. But ultimately he is doing more good than bad, so people respect him and consider him a good guy.

Example: Joyhn Creasy in *Man on Fire* (2004); Tallahassee in *Zombieland* (2009)

GROUP TASK

Role Play

Make a group of four people. Imagine that each of you is a superhero (or Anti-Hero or Heroine). Each of you must choose one power (two people cannot have the same power). Together you must find a way to stop evil from destroying your town. How are you going to defeat evil?

When you decide on what the evil in the town is and what your powers are, then act out your scene. Who will be brave enough to make the first move? Who is the one that is successful in defeating the evil power?

Tenacious and Tender

The Heroine, defined by *Merriam-Webster*, is a woman who is admired for great or brave acts or fine qualities. She is the chief female character in a story, play, or movie. This text has chosen a variety of Women Heroes and Anti-Heroes.

The Librarian is a smart character who is educated and reserved. On her day off you are more likely to find her at an art class than at a party with friends and guys because she is a bit anti-social. Her idea of fashion is a long dress past the knees and long hair that's tied up neat.

Quiet and shy, she feels most comfortable at home, alone, with her favorite book. But hiding deep inside the Librarian is an adventurous girl waiting to explode with passion and excitement. If she is put in the right situation, she will come out of her shell and shine.

Examples: Dr. Abigail Chase in *National Treasure* (2004); Joan Wilder in *Romancing the Stone* (1984)





The Nurturer is cool, calm and collected. She has everything together. Her biggest strength is her experience and she uses it to take care of everyone. She is part motherly figure and part teacher. She is kind and considerate and sacrifices her own well being for the benefit of others. Older and wiser, she's the "Team Mom" who takes care of those younger than her and those who are unable to take care of themselves.

Examples: *Mary Poppins* (1964); *Wonder Woman* (1975)

The Free Spirit skips to the beat of her own drum. You'll never see her without a smile, but you might see her without matching socks. She might lose her keys time and time again, because she's forgetful and often has her head in the clouds. She can be considered irresponsible. And her feet never seem to touch the ground as she skips or "floats" from one place to the next. She follows her heart and it is possible for her to fall in love a thousand times in a single day.
Examples: *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1961); *Amelie* (2001)



Courtesy of Paramount



The Boss Lady is a character that climbs the ladder of business success, but her success is not limited to business. She sometimes wants to be a queen or a political leader. She doesn't wait for opportunities to come to her, she assertively seeks opportunities. She accepts nothing but respect.

Being the boss is the most important thing in her life, and she doesn't care if she hurts a few people along the way. She will lie, cheat and manipulate people to reach her goals. But at the end of the day, she's a good character who is worthy of admiration.
Example: *The Queen* (2006); Margaret Thatcher in *The Iron Lady* (2011)



The Fearless Little Lady is brave and honest. Though she is not a Sidekick, she's just as loyal as one. She has more energy and spunk than anybody else and she never seems to rest. She's the girl in class that has five after school activities and you barely have time for one.

Being the best isn't the most important thing to her. She would prefer to be a part of a team that is the best. That way she has people to share it with.
Example: Hermione Granger from the *Harry Potter* series (2001-2011)

SPEAKING TASK



Unafraid of just about everything, Hermione Granger from the *Harry Potter* series, was at times more fearless than Harry himself. Some might say that Hermione is possibly even more heroic than Harry.

Debating Heroism

With a partner think about the good deeds and qualities of the characters of Harry and Hermione. One person will argue that Harry is the most heroic, while the other will argue that Hermione is the most heroic. You may need to do some research on the characters. Before you begin discussing and debating, first make a list of the good qualities of your character. Then begin arguing and debating why your character (either Harry or Hermione) is the most heroic.



WRITING TASK

Think of a friend or someone you know. Think of their good qualities and imagine some additional heroic deeds that they have accomplished in their life. Perhaps they haven't accomplished these heroic deeds but you could imagine them doing something great and heroic. Then write a short biographical paragraph that introduces your friends and describes their life and the heroic deeds that they have done up until now.

Writing Task

CHAPTER SUMMARY

More Writng Exercises for Further Understanding

The Laziest Hero in History

Writing Task

Scott Pilgrim was a lazy, unmotivated Anti-Hero who finally got his life back on track. He stopped dating two girls at once. He made a commitment to Ramona (something he hadn't been able to do before). And he stood up to the music producer who was working against him. But then something changed and Scott found the motivation to change things and start to do the right thing.

Writing Task

Discuss a time when you found the motivation to do something you couldn't do before. What changed inside of you? What inspired you to change? What is your new goal? Look into the future 20 years and try to think what your goal will be when you are older. What will your future goals be? What is your goal for retirement?

Movies from This Chapter

Breakfast at Tiffany's (1961); *Mary Poppins* (1964); *Enter the Dragon* (1973); *Wonder Woman* (1975); *Star Wars* (1977); *The Jerk* (1979); *The Blues Brothers* (1980); *Revenge of the Nerds* (1984); *Romancing the Stone* (1984); *Real Genius* (1985); *Die Hard* (1988); *Entrapment* (1999); *The Iron Giant* (1999); *Amélie* (2001); *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl* (2003); *The Rundown* (2003); *After the Sunset* (2004); *Man on Fire* (2004); *National Treasure* (2004); *The Queen* (2006); *Hancock* (2008); *The Incredible Hulk* (2008); *Zombieland* (2009); *Megamind* (2010); *Scott Pilgrim vs. the World* (2010); *Robin Hood* (2010); *The Iron Lady* (2011); *The Green Lantern* (2011); *Wreck-It Ralph* (2012); *Guardians of the Galaxy* (2014)

Key Terms

Adventurous
Anti-social
At the end of the day
Awesomeness
Barely scratches the surface
Beneath
Boldly
Bravely
Bystanders
Climax
Companionship
Cowardly
Cool, calm and collected
Diverse
Glance
Head in the clouds
Hero's Journey
Heroic fashion
Innocent
Irresponsible
Manipulate
Motivated
On track
Out of her shell
Overkill
Patience
Playboy
Political leader
Potential
Precision
Pursuits
Reluctant Hero
Reputation
Reserved
Sacrifices
Selfless
Shining example
Spunk
Team mom
Tempted
Underdog
Villain
Virtue

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of Protagonists in film.

1. Top 10 From-Zero-to-Hero Protagonists is a list compiled by Watch Mojo that looks at the best Loser Heroes in movie history:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/14733/

2. Another Top-Ten video from Watch Mojo that looks at the best Anti-Heroes from movie history:
http://www.watchmojo.com/video/id/11785/

3. A video about the best Heroines from Watch Mojo:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/14052/

More Listening Tasks



Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch the movie and focus on the Protagonist. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and the Protagonist? Can you identify why each movie is in its genre? Can you explain it to a friend?

More Reading Tasks



When it comes to heroes, andti-heroes, and villains, characters from literature are also worth studying. Here is a list of Top 10 Anti-Heroes from literature (with many of the novels having been made into movies). Take a look at the list and see if you agree:
https://litreactor. com/ columns/ the-top-10-fictional-antiheroes

Chapter 7

THE ANTAGONIST

In the last chapter, this text looked at the Hero, Heroine and Anti-Hero. This chapter starts its focus on the Antagonist, who is sometimes known as the villain (when they are bad). The Antagonist often has a dark image or wears dark clothes and they are the person or monster the hero has conflict with and must overcome.

The Terrorist
The Mean Girl
The Black Widow



The Tyrant
The Traitor
The Evil Genius
The Bastard

In this chapter you will:

1. Discover the seven worst characters in movies
2. Learn to identify the different types of villains
3. Talk about the bad things that people do
4. Discuss the different impressions we have of similar male and female characters
5. Give opinions about the potentially bad influences in the world today
6. Learn idioms about betrayal, trickery and deception
7. Brainstorm and discuss about the need to protect children from violent content
8. Act out a role play about meanness
9. Write an argumentative essay about money and evil

WARM UP



Evil is something that we know exists in the world, but at the same time, we want to think that it doesn't. We would prefer to think that the world is all sunshine and happy faces.

Unfortunately, evil lurks around every corner. A stolen wallet or smart phone can give people just enough information about you to steal your identity. With your ID stolen, bad guys can start to do bad things in your name—dragging your name through the mud and causing all kinds of problems for you that could take years to clean up. If it's not your ID or your money that is stolen, it's something else.

Work together with a partner or in small groups to make a list of the bad things that bad people can do. Answer these questions.

1. What's the worst thing somebody did to you or a friend?
2. Who did it?
3. Why did they do it?
4. Did you get revenge?
5. What can the police do to help with the problem?
6. What's the most evil thing you have ever heard about?

Dark Rivers of the Heart

Merriam-Webster defines "Antagonist" as: a person who is against something or someone else. This chapter starts to look at the hurdle or obstacle that often stands in the way of a young Protagonist from becoming a hero. On some occasions, the Antagonist is not evil, but just someone who wants the same thing you want (and wants it more than you). But this chapter looks at the bad Antagonist, also known as the villain.



The Terrorist follows a crazy book of rules. Self-righteous, they believe in their own good qualities and judge everyone else by a strict set of morals (that are usually impossible to live up to). They can never find peace because there are too many enemies to fight. They don't ask for justice because their idea of justice is different from the rest of the world's.
Examples: Salim Abu Aziz in *True Lies* (1994); V from *V for Vendetta* (2005)

The Tyrant is a bullying dictator or emperor. They want power and are willing to do anything for it. Once in control, they abuse their power with cruel and evil punishments for anyone who goes against them. There is a female character that is nearly the same, but goes by a different name. They conquer all they see, crushing their enemies under their feet (with a smile on their face). They will think nothing of destroying you, your family, friends, and city—leaving no trace of your existence. There are a lot of people from history that are considered Tyrants (see below).
Examples: Idi Amin in *The Last King of Scotland* (2006);
Historical examples: Caligula; Genghis Khan; Joseph Stalin; Adolph Hitler



MOVIE BIZ

If you go to your favorite search engine like Google, Baidu or Naver, you will soon discover that there are hundreds of media outlets that have compiled lists of the greatest villains of all time.

It's a heated topic that this text won't debate. Villains are big business. The *James Bond* series thrived on villains of the worst kind (often Tyrants and Terrorists).

If you did another search for Bond villains, you might find a list like the one to the right. If you are a Bond fan you might have a different list. What does your list look like? Can you make an argument for a different villain at the top of the list? Give examples from the movie to support your claims.

Top Ranked Villains from the *James Bond* Series

Villain	Movie
Ernst Stavro Blofeld	*Thunderball*
Goldfinger	*Goldfinger*
Oddjob	*Goldfinger*
Rosa Klebb	*From Russia with Love*
Red Grant	*From Russia with Love*
Jaws	*Moonraker*
Mr. Big/Kananga	*Live and Let Die*
Nick Nack	*Dr. No*
Francisco Scaramanga	*Dr. No*
Le Chiffre	*Casino Royale*

Source: 007james.com



The Black Widow is a charming seductress who lures victims into her spider web (aka, her bedroom). This bad girl is similar to the femme fetale, she goes after anyone who has something she wants. These girls are experts at making guys believe they love them. They use their charms to get what they want. Don't be fooled by their claims of love because they say the same things to everybody and they are always lies. When they are done with you, they will dispose of you (just like a real spider).
Examples: *So I Married an Axe Murdere*r (1993); Romanoff in *The Avengers* (2011)

THINKING TASK



The Black Widow uses her charms to lure men into her web. Does this sound like another character from the last chapter? The Byronic Hero is a guy who is considered good at the end of the day, but he uses his good looks, charm, and sophistication to get what he wants in life. These characters take great risks just because they are bored and have nothing better to do. But it is the Black Widow that is considered a villain. Is this fair? Is this sexism at work? Granted, the Black Widow's goal is to bring men to their downfall, which is sadistic. However, she get's what she wants by using the same charm and good looks that the Byronic Hero uses.

Is this the same double-standard that applies to sexual conquests? If a man has sex with many women, he is considered macho or manly. But if a woman sleeps with many men, she is a whore or slut. This is basically the same thing but with different judgments on the behavior. Work with a partner and discuss these questions.

Is it fair that women are judged differently than men when it comes to sex? Are there any other areas of life where this imbalance or discrimination exists? What about in school or work? Give detailed examples.

The Traitor is a double agent or spy. They betray those who make the mistake of trusting them. No one suspects evil in their hearts. Even their closest friends are fooled by them. Forget about their charming smiles and promises of loyalty, they plan the destruction of their friends. Never turn your back on them—they are tricksters and will always hurt you (usually when you least expect it). Think of Jack Sparrow in the first *pirates* movie—his loyalty was as predictable as the wind, which is to say you never know which way he is going to go.
Examples: Lando Calrissian in *The Empire Strikes Back* (1980); *Pirates of the Caribbean* (2003)



TEST TALK

Flashback



With a partner or a small group, discuss the following topic. Each person should try to speak for two to three minutes. But first take a minute or two to plan out what you want to say.
There are many influences in society today from news media and adverting to movies and video games.

Talk about how things changed since your parents' time.

Do you think these modern influences have had positive or negative effects? Or is it a mixture of both? What have been the most positive developments and what have been the least beneficial?

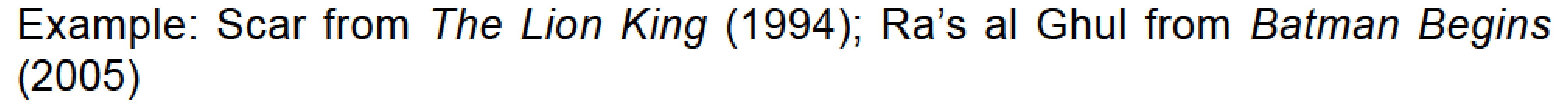


Evil Genius is a mean <u>mastermind</u>. They love to show off their super smarts. They hate intellectual inferiors and they think that includes everyone. While most people browse the Internet or go shopping to relax, the Evil Genius enjoys solving <u>elaborate</u> puzzles and doing experiments. They are known for taking pleasure in beating people with their mind. Don't play games with them because they always have an advantage.
Examples: *The Fly* (1986); Nathan from *Ex Machina* (2015)



The Bastard is an <u>outcast</u> son with no father. He is filled with hate and wants revenge on everybody who has hurt him. He never gets what he wants, so he hurts those around him. He wants to provoke others. He is proudly <u>rebellious</u>. In school, he goes to every class, but never does his homework. When his teachers question him, he says: "I had better things to do."

He is smart and has clear plans, and he can keep his evil goals a secret until the end. So, don't be fooled by his boyish charm or his fake smile—he is a hate bomb waiting to explode.



Example: Scar from *The Lion King* (1994); Ra's al Ghul from *Batman Begins* (2005)

GRAMMAR TASK



Idioms are words or phrases that mean something different from their literal or common meaning. Idioms are important to learn if you want to understand movie dialog and be able to converse easily with native speakers. When learning idioms it is especially important to look at example sentences before you try using them in your own conversations or writing. As you read the example sentences, see if you can understand the meaning from the context. If not, look up the idioms in an online dictionary like *Merriam-Webster* or dictionary.com.

In this chapter we are learning about villains and people who do evil things, such as trick, betray or badmouth (talk badly about) someone. The idioms below nearly all talk about someone doing something to someone. In conversation, the "someone" is usually referred to using a pronoun (me, him, her, them, you, us, etc.). The verb tenses used with these idioms typically are the present progressive tense (for actions that are still going on) or the past tense (for actions that happened in the past). Here are some common idioms related to the ideas of Betrayal and Trickery/Deception:

Idioms of Betrayal

Double cross (someone)	We had a business agreement, but they **double crossed me** and now I've lost everything.
Back stab (someone)/ Stab (someone) in the back	My colleague **stabbed me in the back** and said we lost the client because of me. Really, it was all his fault.
Talk behind (someone's) back	She's so mean and deceitful. She's always **talking behind people's backs**.
Snitch on (someone)	I turned in my paper late and my professor didn't remember, but Susan **snitched on me**. So now I've gotten a zero.
Weasel out of (a promise)	Don't plan on Jim coming to the party tonight, he always finds a way to **weasel out of things**.

Idioms About Trickery and Deception

Pull (someone's) leg	That isn't true John, she's just **pulling your leg**.
Pull the wool over (someone's) eyes	He tried to **pull the wool over her eyes**, but she's smart so she knew he was lying.
Jerk (someone) around	Stop **jerking me around** and tell me the truth!
Punk (someone)	Oh, man! You guys really **punked me**! I thought it was real.
Lie through (someone's) teeth	My boss told me that he would give me a raise soon, but I know he's **lying through his teeth**.

The Mean Girl lies, cheats, and steals her way to the top. She doesn't care about the little people around her, she only cares about achieving her dreams. Don't expect help from her—she doesn't help anyone but herself and she will stab you in the back or step on you on her way to the top.

The Mean Girl is so bad, that she actually takes enjoyment when others suffer. She will enjoy it even more if she is the reason people are suffering. She's sick and demented and she's having fun at the expense of others.

Examples: Kathryn Merteuil in *Cruel Intentions* (1999); Taffyta Muttonfudge in *Wreck-It Ralph* (2012)



CLASS TASK

Mean and Nasty (Role Play)

Think of a Mean Girl or Guy that you know. What mean things do they do? Who have they hurt? What did they do? After you've thought about a mean person that you know, tell the story about that person to your group. As a group decide who is the meanest person and most interesting character for a movie scene.

Once you have decided on the person, then briefly make up a scene with dialogue and act out a role play that shows the mean character in action. You can improvise the dialogue and scene as you go.

WRITING TASK

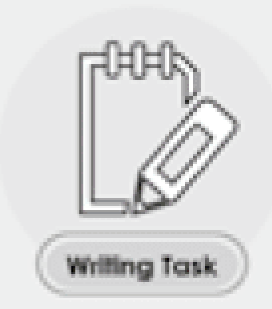
Some people say that money is the root of all evil. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Write a short, argumentative essay on this topic, including examples, explanations and details to support your opinion.

Writing Task

CHAPTER SUMMARY

More Writing Exercises for Further Understanding

Stop at Nothing



Green is the Color of Money: Green is the main color of United States currency, so it is thought of as the color of money. Green also represents greed and sometimes it also can be the color of envy (or jealousy). If you are not careful, you might find that the more cool things that your friends and classmates get, there are more material things that you want.

The latest cell phones and cars are some examples of things people are jealous about, but what about better girlfriends or boyfriends? In movies, if the Tyrant character thought you had a better girlfriend or a beautiful sister, he would stop at nothing to have you killed and erase all the remaining traces of you.

Writing Task

Describe something that you really want. Are they concert tickets? Maybe it's the latest bag from one of the hottest designers? What do you want? What would you do to get it? Would you stop at nothing to get something?

Movies from This Chapter

Dr. No (1962); *From Russia with Love* (1963); *Goldfinger* (1964); *Thunderball* (1965); *Moonraker* (1979); *The Empire Strikes Back* (1980); *The Fly* (1986); *So I Married an Axe Murderer* (1993); *True Lies* (1994); *The Lion King* (1994); *Cruel Intentions* (1999); *Pirates of the Caribbean* (2003); *Batman Begins* (2005); *V for Vendetta* (2005); *Casino Royal* (2006); *The Last King of Scotland* (2006); *The Avengers* (2011); *Ex Machina* (2015); *Wreck-It Ralph* (2012)

Key Terms

Achieving
Betray
Conquer
Demented
Destruction
Dictator
Dragging your name through the mud
Elaborate
Identity
Lurks
Leaving no trace
Live up to
Lures
Mastermind
Outcast
Rebellious
Seductress
Self-Righteous
Stop at nothing
Suffering

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of the Antagonist.

1. The good people at Watch Mojo compiled a Top Ten List of their own for the "best" villains of all time. By "best" they mean worst:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/11952/

2. Another awesome video from Watch Mojo that looks at the best Traitors in Movies:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/11974

3. Earlier in the chapter Bond villains were discussed. Here's another list. This one is from the good people at Watch Mojo:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/11321/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch the movie and focus on the Antagonist. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and its villain? Can you identify bad guy or bad girls in the movie? Can you explain it to a friend?

More Reading Tasks



The Guardian wrote a recent article on the top ten women villains. Spoiler alert, your high school teacher isn't one of them:
http://www.theguardian.com/childrens-books-site/2016/mar/10/top-10- female-villains

Chapter 8

SUPPORTING CHARACTERS

In this chapter we introduce some types of the supporting characters shown below. However, not every possible Sidekick, Mentor or Love Interest is listed, just the most interesting ones. Because there are three different character types, each with different attributes, these characters are organized from the most supportive (the Sidekick) to the most inspiring (the Love Interest). The Mentor fits in between these two as Mentors can fill both supportive and inspirational roles.



Sidekick Love Interest Mentor

In this chapter you will:

1. Discover the different roles of various supporting characters
2. Learn to identify the different types of Sidekicks, Mentors and Love Interests
3. Discuss who has influenced you in your life
4. Talk about Mentors who have helped you and people you have mentored
5. Learn the different meanings and uses for causative verbs
6. Write about the level of influence others have on the decisions you make in life

WARM UP



A story is made up of characters and the things they do (the plot). There are main characters, supporting characters, and minor characters.

Minor characters are a part of the story, but they are seen only briefly and do very little to help move the story along. They are not a part of the decision making, instead they are just along for the ride. Supporting characters, on the other hand, are both a part of the story and help move it along.

The hero (main character) makes decisions based on what his family and friends (the supporting characters) think, say and do. Thus, the supporting characters have a big influence on the hero. Make a list of the people in your life that influence you. Are they all good influences? Or do you have some bad (or even naughty) influences that pressure you to do things you wouldn't normally do? Discuss your list with a partner. Do you have similar influences?

Hero Support

Sidekicks are referred to in *Sky High* as "hero support." They are there to support the main character in a variety of different roles. Their biggest role is to be loyal and stick by the main character at times when nobody else will. When the heroes has made a big mistake, the Sidekick is there to lend a hand. When the heroes has their heart broken, the Sidekick is there to make them feel better. When the heroes needs somebody to talk to and explain their ideas, the Sidekick is there. Sometimes it is a thankless job, but it has its perks too, because when the Sidekick gets into trouble, the heroes will be there to help.



The Kid is a character that younger audiences can especially connect to. When the hero starts to lose sight of what's right and wrong, or can't distinguish between good and evil, the Kid's innocence and morality remind the hero what's the right thing to do.

Sometimes the Sidekick will be a computer wizard or a miniature hacker. They know gadgets, electronics and all other sorts of technology. But, in some cases, their technological wizardry can get them into dangerous situations. Other times they are a cute little girl or boy who is tough and can surprisingly fight better than most adults.
Examples: Data in *The Goonies* (1985); Short Round in *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* (1984)



The Watson is a unique character because they are both smart and stupid at the same time. The actual Watson in the Sherlock Holmes series is a medical doctor and therefore intelligent. But he is also a mental step or two (or three) behind his friend, Sherlock.

The Watson character is not limited to the role in Sherlock Holmes' stories. They can be paired with any smarter main character. Because they can never see the "big picture" and in the end are always left scratching their heads, the role is often referred to in Hollywood circles as "cabbaging."
Examples: Watson in *Sherlock Holmes* (2009); Donnie in *The Big Lebowski* (1998)

MOVIE BIZ

Sidekicks have it tough. Their jobs are not easy. If the hero is being shot at, like Hans Solo in *Star Wars*, then his Sidekick is getting shot at, too. Poor Chewie.

Sidekicks are always being dragged into dangerous, even life-threatening situations by the main characters. Not as brave, but still loyal, side-kicks usually blindly follow their friends into battle. They don't get paid, but maybe they should be. Who has a tougher, scarier, or more dangerous job than a Sidekick?

This chart shows the Top Ten movie Sidekicks of all time, according to *Rolling Stone* magazine. It's a tough job, but at least someone recognizes them.

	Top 10 Sidekicks	Movie
1	Chewbacca	*Star Wars*
2	Samwise Gamgee	*Lord of the Rings*
3	Dr. Watson	*Sherlock Holmes*
4	Gromit	*Wallace and Gromit*
5	Short Round	*Temple of Doom*
6	Goose	*Top Gun*
7	Cledus Snow	*Smokey and the Bandit*
8	Sam	*Casablanca*
9	Mini-Me	*Austin Powers*
10	Passepartout	*Around the World in 80 Days*

Source: RollingStone.com

The Coward is a tag-a-long. This Sidekick is unusual because they have a special purpose: to help the main character(s) look very brave in comparison. The reason for this is that they are usually paired with heroes who are smaller or weaker than usual. So the hero needs a smaller and weaker Sidekick to look bigger.

They are so weak and cowardly that you might wonder how they got onto the basketball team (or a part of an active group). They are non-violent and physically better suited for non-physical activities.

Examples: Lion in *The Wizard of Oz* (1939); Piglet in *Winnie the Pooh* (2011)



The Bumbling Sidekick is stupid, really stupid. But they are not completely untalented. They have the great power to endure immense physical and verbal abuse from the main character, who beats or chastises them each time they make a mistake or say something stupid.

Some Bumbling Sidekicks are delusional and think the abuse is actually appreciation and respect. They are too desperate for friendship and that may be why they accept the abuse. They tend to be extremely lucky and survive situations that would kill most people.

Examples: Otis in *Superman* (1978); Stitches in *Sky High* (2005)

The Class Clown is funny. But more often than not, this character is unintentionally funny. That doesn't matter to them, however, because they enjoy being the center of attention, even if that attention is bad.

There are two classic examples of their comedic hijinks: 1. when the Class Clown makes a joke in class at the teacher's expense, and 2. when the teacher makes a joke at the expense of the Class Clown.

Obviously they are meant to amuse, but they can serve an important role, which is to bring levity to a tense or dangerous situation. This makes the hero relax and laugh for a moment if things become too serious.

Examples: Jeff Spicoli in *Fast Times at Ridgemont High* (1982); Thorton Melon in *Back to School* (1985)



TEST TALK

A Mentor is someone that we may learn knowledge, skills or different life lessons from. With a partner or a small group, discuss the following topics about Mentors and mentoring. Each person should try to talk about each item for at least one minute. You should first take a minute to plan out what you want to say.



1. Talk about one person who has helped or mentored you in your life.
2. Talk about someone who you have helped or mentored in your life.
3. What is something in the future that you would like to help other people with?
4. What talents or knowledge will you have in the future that could help others?

The Mentor is both supportive and inspiring. They arguably give more to the main character than any other character, but it is the Antagonist or the Love Interest that usually gets credit for helping the main character make the greatest change.

Big Brother Mentor is more of a best friend than a Mentor. They play sports, go to the bar for drinks, and talk about "guy stuff." They are older, but their mental maturity is more important and they are usually smarter than the hero. Often they die so that the hero has a reason for revenge and can step up and become the leader.
Examples: Han Solo in *Star Wars* (1977); Marcus in *Terminator Salvation* (2009)



The Old Master is obviously old. Old Masters often are also small or weak looking and they are usually underestimated. So don't let their small size or age fool you. They are master fighters and can very easily fight many younger fighters at once.

The Old Master uses years of training, surprising strength or superior intelligence to get the upper hand. When teaching they easily confuse young students with games and instructions that teach them lessons.
Examples: General Chi Shan in *The 36th Chamber of Shaolin* (1978); Master Shifu in *Kung Fu Panda* (2008)



GRAMMAR TASK

Causative Verbs

When we talk or write about someone influencing us to do something or even tricking us to do something, we use causative verbs such as make, get, and have. So when we talk about characters like a Mentor or Love Interest influencing us, we will use these verbs to express those ideas. Look at the examples below and notice the slight differences in meaning and usage. We begin with the strongest of these, make.



Make (someone) do (something)—means to force someone to do something. It could even be forcing someone to do something bad or something that they don't want to do.

The master made (me) practice (my Tai chi moves) until they were perfect.

His teacher made (him) do (extra homework) after he skipped class last week.

Get (someone) to do (something)—means to convince or trick someone to do something. This can also be something that they originally did not want to do, but now have decided to do.

She finally **got (her boyfriend) to wear (more fashionable clothes)**, after her friends made fun of him.

The teacher **got (her students) to read (more books)** by giving them extra credit for every book they finished.

Have (someone) do (something)—means to give someone the responsibility for doing something. Often this person giving responsibility is a boss or superior. Or it could be a customer hiring someone to do something.

The professor **had (his teaching assistant) lead (the class discussion)** today.

My mentor **had (me) demonstrate (how to do a backflip)** to the class today.



Courtesy of Paramount

The Cool Teacher is a Mentor who is cool. They motivate their students to learn in interesting ways that their students enjoy. You can call them by their first names. If they happen to oppose their bosses, their popularity and the results of their students usually protects them from ever losing their jobs.
Examples: Freddy Shoop in *Summer School* (1987); Dewey Finn in *School of Rock* (2003)



The Old Convict is found in just about every prison movie. They have been inside longer than anyone. They know everything about the prison, how it works, and what you should and should not do if you want to be safe. They share knowledge with new prisoners and are respected by inmates and prison guards.
Examples: Red in *The Shawshank Redemption* (1994); Chatter in *Toy Story 3* (2008)

CLASS TASK

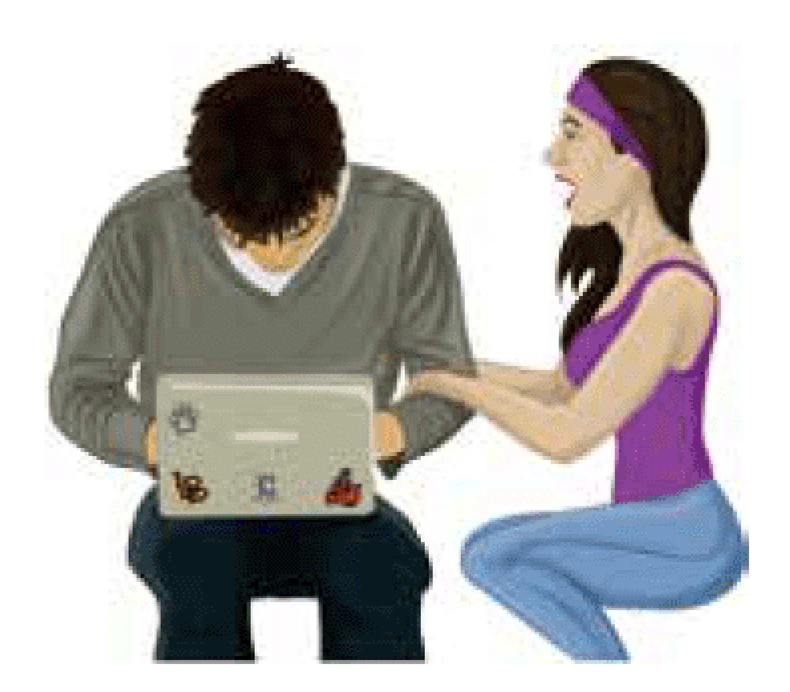
Identifying Character Types

To review each of these three supporting character types—Sidekick, Mentor and Love Interest—think of movies that you have seen where you know some of these character types well. For example, for Love Interest, you might think of Jenny from Forrest Gump.

After you have chosen three characters, write a short paragraph describing each character, their personality and what things they typically do in the story.

When you have finished writing the descriptions of your three characters, choose one and read your description of that character to one classmate. See if they can guess which supporting character type you are describing. You then listen to their description. When you have finished, find a new classmate and read your descriptions to each other. Can you identify all the character types correctly?

Last but not least, is the **Love Interest**. Think back to your first crush or the first person you fell in love with. If you can remember clearly, then you know how powerful love can be. Even the strongest hero or anti-hero will fall under the spell that love can cast. The Love Interest is what makes the main character want to be better and forces them to make a major positive change in their life. The stereotypical Love Interest has often been a female, opposite to a male main character. However, more and more male Love Interests in supporting roles are being seen in movies with female main characters, particularly in romantic Comedies. Examples of some of these are included below.



Clingy Jealous Girl is affectionate but some people think she is too affectionate, especially in public. This character has no problem with public displays of affection (PDA). In fact, she may use PDA to send a signal or mark her territory for any other girls that may have their eyes on her boyfriend. Small and passionate, they have quick tempers and will snap if they don't get their way. And despite being smaller than their boyfriends, they easily manhandle them.
Examples: Stacy in *Wayne's World* (1992); Emily in *Corpse Bride* (2005)



The Proper Lady comes from classic British literature. Think Jane Austen. They are wealthy aristocrats and are expected to respect their fathers and all men in general. But at the same time, they are expected to think for themselves and be respectable and have good intentions in all situations. They are delicate on the surface, but strong as steel beneath their fancy clothes.
Examples: Rose in *Titanic* (1997); English Rose in *The Mummy* (1999)



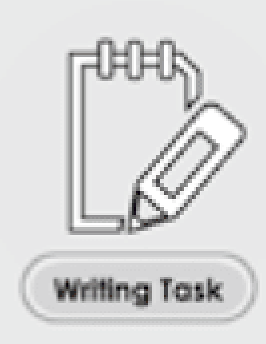
The Girl Next Door is the girl the hero grew up next door to. When she was young she had average looks and was considered wholesome. But as she gets older, like the ugly duckling, she becomes the opposite of average and suddenly becomes very popular with boys. Her looks change, but her morals stay the same. The hero found her easy to talk to before she blossomed, but now that she's pretty, he barely can say anything to her at all.
Examples: Mary Jane in *Spider-Man* (2002);
Layla in *Sky High* (2005)



The Cheerleader is a shallow and self-centered character that is young and physically attractive—maybe even the prettiest girl in the school. Their brains don't match their beauty and they are more rude and snobbish than kind or considerate. Sometimes they can be downright evil. Heroes fall in love with their looks, but fall out of love after seeing their personalities on display.
Examples: *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* (1992); Heather in *John Tucker Must Die* (2006)

WRITING TASK

Motivation is something that everyone needs to succeed in education, work and life. Sometimes we are influenced by others in making decisions about our lives. Think about what your motivation has been in choosing your current educational path? Have you been encouraged by others to pursue your current study path or are you following a plan of your own design? Think about the questions below and write a short essay in answer to these questions.



Some people believe that students should listen to opinions from experienced elders, such as teachers, parents and mentors, when making decisions about education, careers and life in general. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this idea? Or do you believe that you should rely only on your own ideas and resources in planning out your life?



The Nerdess is a shy girl in glasses that is half nerd and half goddess. The best part about her, for the hero, is that she has no idea how beautiful she really is. She has no interest in fashion and has very limited style. She's more interested in books and learning than who the latest designers are. She is similar to the Girl Next Door in moral values, but she is a lot more adventurous and willing to try new things. If she's put in the right circumstances, she will rise to the occasion.
Examples: Pola in *How to Marry a Millionaire* (1953); *She's out of Control* (1989); Evey in *The Mummy* (1999)

The Bad Boy is the rough and often dangerous looking, tough guy that the girls can't help falling for. Think of the Lord Byron character, but simply worse. He is trouble and she knows it, but it may take her time to realize she should move on and find another guy. Until then the female Protagonist will suffer with his badness and perhaps even get into trouble herself. But often it is the Bad Boy who ends up with the broken heart, as the female main character finds love somewhere else.
Examples: Rick Gassko in *Bachelor Party* (1984); Wheeler in *Role Models* (2008)





The Prince Charming is the most typical of the male Love Interests. This character has more of a fairy tale image and often does not appear prominently in the movie until the story resolves into a happy ending. He may be somewhat of a savior to the female Protagonist / hero, but his role in the film is often more of a supporter than leader. The name of this character type, of course, comes from the Prince Charming character in *Cinderella*.
Examples: Li Shang in *Mulan* (1998); Prince Edward in *Enchanted* (2007)

CHAPTER SUMMARY

More Writing Exercises for Further Understanding



Sensei for Scoundrels

Peer pressure is no joke. In the *Karate Kid* from 1984 and again in 2011, the Antagonist is a bad teacher that encourages unnecessary violence and expects his students to be as ruthless and cold-blooded as he is. He is ready to offer a swift punishment to any of his students who do not follow his code of laws. They're bad and border on being evil and if they can influence their students long enough, they too will become bad.

Writng Task

Describe a time in your life where you were influenced by somebody who asked you do something wrong. What did they ask you to do? Did you do it? If not, how did you tell him/her that you didn't want to do it? Describe the situation with as much detail as possible. Focus on the feelings you experienced. Describe the emotions you were going through in great detail.

Movies from This Chapter

The Wizard of Oz (1939); *How to Marry a Millionaire* (1953); *Star Wars* (1977); *Superman* (1978); The *36th Chamber of Shaolin* (1978); *Fast Times at Ridgemont High* (1982); *Bachelor Party* (1984); *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* (1984); *The Karate Kid* (1984); *Back to School* (1985); *The Goonies* (1985); *Summer School* (1987); *She's out of Control* (1989); *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* (1992); *Wayne's World* (1992); *The Shawshank Redemption* (1994); *Titanic* (1997); *The Big Lebowski* (1998); *Mulan* (1998); *Fight Club* (1999); *The Mummy* (1999); *Spider-Man* (2002); *School of Rock* (2003); *Corpse Bride* (2005); *Sky High* (2005); *John Tucker Must Die* (2006); *Enchanted* (2007); *Role Models* (2008); *Toy Story 3* (2008); *Sherlock Holmes* (2009); *Terminator Salvation* (2009); *Winnie the Pooh* (2011)

Key Terms

Abuse
Affectionate
Along for the ride
Aristocrats
Big picture
Blossomed
Circumstances
Comedic hijinks
Desperate
Guy stuff
Hackers
Immense
Influence
Levity
Life-threatening
Literature
Manhandle
Mark one's territory
Motivate
Prisoners
Public display of affection
Scoundrels
Self-centered
Shallow
Snobbish
Tag-a-long
Thankless
Underestimated
Unintentionally funny
Upper hand
Wholesome
Wizard

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of supporting characters.

1. The good people at Watch Mojo compiled a Top Ten List of their own for the "best" Sidekicks of all time:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/13720/

2. Another awesome video from Watch Mojo that looks at the best superhero Sidekicks:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/11632/

3. Old men can kick butt. Not so sure? Have a look at the best Old Timers in movies:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/12446/

4. Bond villains were discussed in the last chapter, but now you can have a look at the best Love Interests from Bond movies:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/10180/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch the movie and focus on the supporting characters. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and its supporting cast? Can you identify the Sidekick in each movie? Can you explain it to a friend?

More Reading Tasks

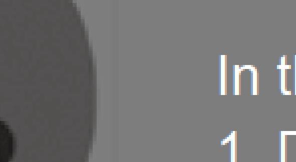


The New York Times is one of the most respected newspapers in the United States. Here they've compiled some reading tasks for students who want to use movies to help learn language:
http://learning.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/01/20/lesson-plan-teaching-star-wars-with-the-new-york-times/

Chapter 9

MAIN GENRES: DRAMA









Drama is the genre that produces the largest number of films each year. Because of its depth, the Drama sub-genres sometimes overlap each other. An example of this is when a Biographic Drama takes place in a historical era. Despite the depth of the genre, this text will focus on just five types of dramatic films:

Political Dramas
Courtroom Dramas
Rebellious Youth
Romantic Dramas
Biographies



In this chapter you will:

1. Discover five significant dramatic film types
2. Learn to identify the different types of dramas
3. Discuss your favorite sub-genres of drama
4. Talk about crimes among rebellious youth and the appropriate punishments
5. Describe your life as a Biographic Drama
6. Review the rules for independent and dependent clauses
7. Act out a Crime Drama
8. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of watching movies as an English study tool

WARM UP

The exact number of different types of dramatic movies is debatable. That is because the lines that divide the genres are often blurred. A movie about a mental illness and a movie about a gambling addiction can be classified as the same genre because both are a form of an illness.

If your life were a movie, what dramatic genre would it be? Use the examples from the graphic at right. Try to write a sentence that explains your dramatic genre.



Based on a True Story

This genre is a dramatization of real life characters, situations, settings, and emotions. Dramas are either fictional, semi-fictional, or true and the stories are generally more serious than funny.

At the opposite end of the realism scale from a drama would be the fantasy genre because those movies are the most unrealistic and wonderful, while dramas are rooted in realism.

Politics is defined by *Merriam-Webster* as 1) activities that relate to influencing the actions and policies of a government or getting and keeping power in a government; 2) the opinions that someone has about what should be done by governments; a person's political thoughts and opinions.

It's important to understand what politics involves before beginning to discuss a genre that focuses on the ins and outs of governments big and small.



Political Dramas are films that look at modern history and international politics and can cover a large variety of areas of government. They are based on the inner workings of a small and seemingly unimportant city, or a large, powerful country and their politics, social issues and events.

Political events, public opinion and the law of the land are all key components of this genre. These dramas often put people, cultures, religions and national governments against each other in an attempt to showcase an injustice.

Examples: *All the President's Men* (1976); *Red Corner* (1997); *All the King's Men* (2006)



Courtroom Dramas are another example of films that focus on an injustice. Possible focuses of a Courtroom Drama can include the police and their role in a crime, civil law (e.g.: divorce), criminal law (e.g.: murder), corporate law, and almost any other kind of story that takes place in the courtroom.

Much like a Tragedy is a warning to people to look closely at their lives and correct their mistakes, Courtroom Dramas often send a warning to audiences. The messages vary, but they all warn against a downfall of some kind.

Courtroom Dramas often put a person in the "hot seat," placing blame on someone and implying their guilt. However, in the end, the defendant often is exonerated in the closing moments and the real culprit is revealed.

Examples: *A Few Good Men* (1992); *The Firm* (1993); *A Time to Kill* (1996)

MOVIE BIZ

The Romantic Drama is one of the most popular and successful sub-genres of drama. One reason for this is that Romantic Dramas don't need a lot of (or any) special effects, stunts, and therefore the original investment in the film is small and most of its budget is spent on big name actors. Because of this, the return on investment (ROI) for Romantic Dramas is higher than average.

And how about awards? They win awards, but they're not the biggest winner. Romance films (often hybrids) that have won Best Picture include: *Gone with the Wind* (1939), *Casablanca* (1942), *Marty* (1955), *Out of Africa* (1985), *The English Patient* (1996), *Titanic* (1997), *Shakespeare in Love* (1998), *and Slumdog Millionaire* (2008) (source: filmsite. org).

Top Grossing Romantic Dramas
(*adjusted for inflation)

Romance Films	Mil. USD*
Titanic	660
Ghost	218
Pearl Harbor	199
Fifty Shades of Gray	166
Jerry Maguire	154
The Great Gatsby (2013)	145
An Officer and a Gentleman	129
The Vow	125
The Fault in Our Stars	124
The Bodyguard	122

Source: boxofficemojo.com

Being rebellious, according to *Merriam-Webster*, means refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal (social) standards of behavior, dress, etc. A rebellious character opposes everyone and everything. So a film about *rebellious youth* portrays its main character going against the grain in some way.

These films are usually a coming-of-age story where the main character discovers something important about themselves and this discovery allows them to finally accept who they are and to get comfortable with their new identity.



Family roles, gender roles, sexuality, class struggle, and a fear of the future are some recurring themes seen in dramas focusing on rebellious youth.

The film, *The Breakfast Club*, looks at the lives of five completely different rebels thrown together in a school setting with an authority figure keeping guard over their delicate freedom. They learn to work together which is a new experience for these individuals.

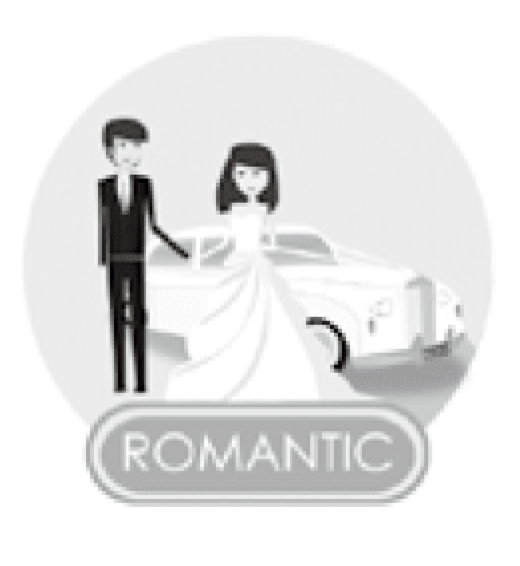
Examples: *Rebel Without a Cause* (1955); *Easy Rider* (1969); *The Breakfast Club* (1985)

THINKING TASK

The rebellious youth in movies are typically high school or university aged students who are rebelling against their parents, the school rules or society in general. Sometimes this merely involves doing things that their parents don't like, but sometimes it can involve a minor crime or some failure to follow the law or school procedures.

Think about some things that you or students your age have rebelled against in your city, school or country. Make a list of different types of rebellious activity. When you have finished, discuss with a group about what are some ways that parents, schools or society can do to deal with this kind of rebelliousness. If needed, think of some possible and appropriate punishments that can be given out for breaking of rules or social norms that you have observed. When you have finished, share your ideas with the class.





Romantic Dramas are a class of dramas that look at just how crazy and impossible love can be, how difficult it can be to understand, and yet how wonderful it can be at the same time.

While a drama looks at the highs and lows of life in general, a Romantic Drama looks at the highs and lows of love. There are the highs of new love and marriage and the lows of breakups and goodbyes.

A tragic romance will end on a low with an unhappy ending (*Titanic*), as tragic romances show that love is so powerful and awesome that sometimes it is worth dying for. While most movies in the romance genre show the struggle of love, generally there needs to be a happy ending or an ending that gives audiences hope for a happy end. In the movie world, nothing is as powerful as romance because "love conquers all."

Examples: *Dirty Dancing* (1987); *Ghost* (1990); *Brooklyn* (2015); *Carol* (2015)

SPEAKING TASK

Biographies are dramatic depictions of real life people. If your life was made into a movie, what would be the focus? What kind of actor would they need to play you? Would they need an actor that can sing or dance? Or would they need an Action Hero? Write down a few notes and then describe the story and characters in your life. Try to speak for two-three minutes.





Biographic Dramas are not your average, "Based on a true story," kind of movies. Instead, they are stories about a real person's life and they are meant to be the most realistic portrayal of life on the big screen.

From a filmmaker's perspective, biographies are some of the most difficult films to make because the story is usually well known to people and historians. This public familiarity forces actors and filmmakers to be as accurate as possible to the actual character and story. But even biographic films are given creative license and have the freedom to make it more dramatic (entertaining).

The 2015 movie *Steve Jobs*, one of five feature films or documentaries on the Apple co-founder's life, details the recently deceased Jobs' early business career through the launch of three different products while he headed Apple and NeXT Computer. While introducing some of the unique aspects of Jobs' business philosophy, the film provides an intimate look at his personal life and the relationship with his daughter Lisa.

American radio host Howard Stern is on a short list of autobiographical filmmakers, who have made movies about their own lives. Stern's *Private Parts* is a movie that portrays his early struggles in the radio business before he became the biggest and highest paid voice on the airwaves.

Biographic movies cross genre lines because the subject of the biography might have been a scientific pioneer, a musical genius, or an amazing athlete. In the list of examples below, the subjects of the films are, a writer, a war opportunist turned humanitarian, an entrepreneur, and the founder of Apple.

Examples: *Barfly* (1987); *Schindler's List* (1993); *Aviator* (2004); *Steve Jobs* (2015)

GRAMMAR TASK



Dependent and Independent Clauses

One common mistake among many learners of English is to try to make a clause using the word "Because" as a sentence by itself. For example—"Because I like movies." This is an error!

Dependent Clauses

If the above sentence was only, "I like movies," this would be a correct sentence. But the addition of "Because" makes this a **dependent clause**. A dependent clause requires an additional subject and verb (an independent clause) to make a complete and correct sentence.

To correct our mistake above we could add an independent clause, such as, "Every weekend I go to the cinema" to our "because I like movies," and this would correct our mistake.

Every weekend I go to the cinema, **because** I like movies.

Independent Clauses and Complex Sentences

An **independent clause** is a complete sentence that includes a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. When a sentence only has one independent clause we can call this a "simple sentence." When we combine an independent clause with a dependent clause we make what is called a "complex sentence." See the example below:

(Dependent Clause) Although I read the book and reviewed my notes all weekend,
(Independent Clause) I only got a grade of 50% on the final exam.

One of the reasons you should learn how to use complex sentences correctly is that many written exams will grade your writing based on the complexity of your writing. Exams like the TOEFL and IELTS do this by looking at your ability to use a variety of simple, compound and complex sentences in your essays. They measure this kind of grammatical complexity on the speaking parts of the exams as well. So it is important to use these kinds of clauses correctly.

Dependent Clause Markers

Using words like **because**, **when**, **whenever**, **while**, and **although** in front of simple sentences turn these sentences into dependent clauses. Thus, they need an additional independent clause, either before or after, to make a correct sentence. Examples:

Although my mother enjoys watching the TV news, she never watches movies.
When I was younger, I watched a lot of cartoons.
We studied until midnight last night **because** we had a test this morning.

Practice: Now practice writing at least 5 complex sentences using some of the dependent clause markers above.

SPEAKING TASK



In the early days of the movie business, Crime Dramas focused on the main criminal topics of the day, which in those days involved organized crime, also know as the Mafia, as well as corruption of public officials. James Cagney was an actor who was known to take on Mafia roles, but in the 1936 Crime Drama, *Great Guy*, he took on the role of an honest government investigator that uncovers business corruption.

In a group come up with a simple crime story, with bad guys and the police who try to battle with them, and bring the criminals to justice. What is the criminal activity? What will the police do to combat the criminals? Assign each member a part as either one of the police or one of the gangsters. Then think of a scene to act out in front of the class that shows one scene in your movie's story.

WRITING TASK

Reflect on your progress so far in this course and think about how watching movies and TV shows has helped to improve your English compared to using other methods. The following writing task asks you to examine the advantages and disadvantages of one method for studying English. Read the question and then plan and write an essay on this topic.



Students around the world use different methods to study English, some students spend a lot of time watching English TV programs and movies. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of watching TV programs and movies in English as a method of learning English.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Exercises for Further Understanding



Writing About the News

One way to practice writing is to fictionalize the news. Look at a newspaper or an online news website and find a story about an interesting event. Then fictionalize the story using some of the key words and terms from this chapter. You can speculate how the future will be (after the story), or you can write about the events before the news story.

1. Presidential election

2. New law (guns, gay marriage, and legalization of marijuana are trending stories)

3. Trade agreements

4. Network vulnerability

5. Encryption

Movies from This Chapter

Gone with the Wind (1939); *Casablanca* (1942); *Marty* (1955); *Rebel Without a Cause* (1955); *Easy Rider* (1969); *All the President's Men* (1976); *Out of Africa* (1985); *The Breakfast Club* (1985); *Barfly* (1987); *Dirty Dancing* (1987); *Ghost* (1990); *A Few Good Men* (1992); *Schindler's List* (1993); *The Firm* (1993); *A Time to Kill* (1996); *The English Patient* (1996); *Private Parts* (1997); *Red Corner* (1997); *Titanic* (1997); *Shakespeare in Love* (1998); *Aviator* (2004); *All the King's Men* (2006); *Slumdog Millionaire* (2008); *Brooklyn* (2015); *Carol* (2015); *Steve Jobs* (2015)

Key Terms

Against the grain
Authority figure
Big screen
Coming-of-age
Creative license
Culprit
Dramatization
Entrepreneur
Exonerated
Familiarity
Guilt
Highs-and-lows
Historians
Hot seat
Humanitarian
Influencing
Injustice
Law of the land
Showcase
War opportunist

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of the drama.

1. Here is a list compiled by Watch Mojo that looks at the Top-10 actual Courtroom Dramas that grabbed the world's attention:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/11029/

2. Another video list from the guys at Watch Mojo that looks at the best foreign (non-U.S.) Romantic Dramas:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/15608/

3. This Watch Mojo video looks at the best sports biography movies in history:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/14233/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a drama. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and describe the different types of dramas? Can you describe dramas and how they are different from other movies?

More Reading Tasks



This text focuses on film genres, but the similarities between film and literature are almost the same. The following is a comprehensive list with explanations and examples on the different examples of literary genres (from Eastern Illinois University):
http://www.ux1.eiu.edu/~cfder/GenreCharacteristicsChart.pdf

Chapter 10

MAIN GENRES: ACTION











Action films are the fastest growing movie genre in terms of releases. Almost as varied in sub-genres as dramas, the different types of Action Movies bring to life a whole spectrum of violence and mayhem. They are even becoming more widely accepted in terms of awards. In 2016, *Fury Road* won six Oscars including being nominated for the Best Picture category. Despite the depth and growth of the genre, this chapter will focus on just five types of action films:

Disaster
Thriller
James Bond
Comic Book
Kung Fu

In this chapter you will:

1. Learn the growing significance of Action Movies in the industry
2. Learn to identify the different Action Movie sub-genres
3. Discuss and compare the favorite Action Movie sub-genres of your friends and family
4. Talk about your preferences for different movie series and genres
5. Review the combination of verbs with gerund and infinitive forms
6. Review and compile an individual and class list of favorite movie sub-genres
7. Write a short compare and contrast essay

WARM UP



Look at the picture to the right. Take a minute and read all the words. There are many different types of Action Movies. They can be as simple as three friends in a car driving across the country. Or they can be as complex as a Conspiracy Thriller with as many twists and turns as there are Action Movie sub-genres.

The reason why there are so many action sub-genres is that, just like with dramas, different demographics or groups of people like different kinds of movies. Think about what your favorite action sub-genres are and which are most popular in your country. Are there genres that all age groups of people in your country like? Do you and your parents like all the same kinds of movies? Are there any that you or your parents dislike? Discuss with a partner about your likes and dislikes when it comes to the subgenres of Action Movies.

The Death of the Drama?

Action Movies are the second largest film genre. According to a study by the California State University of Los Angeles, roughly 16% of recent Hollywood releases have been Action Movies. But their popularity is on the rise due to the ever-advancing use and improvement of movie-making technology, such as computer-generated imagery (CGI) using green-screens and other techniques. As these technologies and advancements continue to develop and the costs continue to go down, it is possible that Action Movies will soon become the biggest film genre.

Comic Book Films are very obviously about comic book characters who are superheroes or super-villains. They can be animated, but the most successful films in this category have not been the animated ones.

The main characters usually have a super power or, like Batman, an assortment of super weapons (that are also super cool).

Historically, the first movies adapted from comic books were short films. The first, *Mandrake the Magician*, was released in 1939 and was based on a comic of the same name. It wasn't until the late 1970s that comic book heroes started to make a big splash in the action genre. The first blockbuster super hero movie was *Superman* (1978).



With the increasing success of Comic Book Films in recent years, it appears that we have entered an age of Superhero Movies. The trend is breaking away from just the American movie studios. DMG Entertainment (China) signed a big deal to produce new Superhero Films. Even traditionally classic filmmakers in Italy are starting to follow the comic book trend.

Action comic movies are not going away. In the same way that the Western genre dominated the American film industry for more than three decades, Comic Book and Superhero Movies are now one of the dominant trends in moviemaking.

Superhero Movies are becoming so dominant that there is an online movement that suggests that the Comic Book sub-genre should be considered as its own genre. One reason is obvious, there are so many Superhero Movies being released. Another reason that's worth considering is that some superhero stories rely on science (Sci-Fi) while others rely on fantasy. However, regardless of the Fantasy or Science-Fiction elements, one of the dominant and most attractive parts of a superhero film will be its action.
Examples: *Spider-Man* (2002); *The Dark Knight* (2008); *The Avengers* (2012)

MOVIE BIZ

James Bond villains were discussed in an earlier chapter about the Antagonist. There's a lot of debate about which villain is best. But there's an equal amount of debate about the best Bond girl. Bond girls are famous for having great names and legs (among other features).

There's an even larger and never-ending debate about who is the best Bond actor. Was it Sean Connery? Daniel Craig? Roger Moore? Timothy Dalton? Pierce Brosnan?

Most netizens and bloggers have argued that it comes down to either Sean Connery or Daniel Craig. But you'll never be able to get everybody to completely agree.

But you can check to see which Bond movies were most successful at the box office. As you can see, 007 is one of the most successful film franchises in history.

Top Grossing Bond Movies	Mil.USD
Skyfall (2012)	304
Spectre (2015)	200
Quantum of Solace (2008)	168
Casino Royal (2006)	167
Die Another Day (2002)	160
The World Is Not Enough (1999)	127
Tomorrow Never Dies (1997)	125
Golden Eye (1995)	106
Moonraker (1979)	70
Octopussy (1983)	68

(*adjusted for inflation) Source: boxofficemojo.com

Thrillers rely on building tension in audiences by giving them larger than life feelings of excitement, surprise, expectation and anxiety. These feelings combined are called "thrilling" and that's how Thrillers get their name.

They also get their name because these movies take audiences on a thrillride. The suspense puts audiences on the edge of their seats. These feelings and the action lets you forget all your problems for a short time. But it is important to note that the action in these films isn't always fast-paced or physical. Thrillers are also called "Thinkers" because they force audiences down a path of critical thinking.

Just like with the last sub-genre (Comic Books), many people believe that Thrillers deserve to be their own genre because there are so many different types of Thrillers (e.g.: Suspense, Mystery). In fact, some critics argue that spy films (and therefore 007 movies) are a sub-genre of Thrillers.

Examples: *The Fugitive* (1993); *Salt* (2010); *The A Team* (2010)



James Bond (007) Films are very clearly about espionage and are about the famed character created by Ian Fleming. But this genre, defined by its action and technology, is not limited to only the 007 character.

Some of the biggest spy movies at the box office were not James Bond Movies (see the Bourne series). But no other franchise did more for this genre than the *James Bond* series. The character, played by an assortment of actors, made being a spy dangerous, fun, cool, and for generations of men and women, he made it sexy.

More components of the genre are sports cars, weapons, and spy gadgets that are quasi-scientific in that they are based in science, but also have some fictional elements.

Examples: *Moonraker* (1979); *The Bourne Ultimatum* (2007); *Skyfall* (2012)



TEST TALK

In this task you are asked to make a choice between two different things and then explain your reasons for your choice with sufficient details, explanations and examples. Go through each topic one by one with a partner, with each person thinking briefly about the topic and then talking about it for at least one minute.



Some people believe that James Bond is the best spy series, while others think that the Jason Bourne series is the best. Discuss which series you prefer and explain why you prefer this series.

Some people believe that movies with car chases and races, like *Fast and Furious*, are the most exciting kinds of Action Movies, but other people think that Superhero Movies, like *X-Men*, are the most exciting. Discuss which of these Action Movies you think are the most exciting and explain why you believe this.

Some people believe that Action Movies will overtake dramas to become the most popular movie genre in the world, while other people believe that dramas will always be the most popular movie genre. Discuss which prediction you believe will come true and explain why you believe this to be true.



Disaster Films force their main characters to try to avoid, escape from or learn to live with the aftermath of a disaster. Nature plays a big role in Disaster Films, with earthquakes, tsunamis, volcano eruptions, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, and storms a prime feature. There are possibilities of locusts, wild animals on the loose, and an assortment of other acts of nature that can become the main obstacles for Disaster Film characters to overcome. Nature doesn't hold a monopoly on the genre. A misadventure in transportation, an ebola outbreak, a financial crisis, or an assortment of technological mishaps are other possible hazards.

The disaster is usually impending and has a group of main characters reacting to it. The group starts big, but begins to get smaller and smaller as the disaster worsens. This makes the traditional character roles more defined. It becomes clearer as the movie continues who the hero and the remaining main characters are. Like other adventure genres in this text, this type of film has benefited from the advancement in filmmaking technology and special effects.

Examples: *The Towering Inferno* (1974); *2012* (2011); *San Andreas* (2015)

GRAMMAR TASK

Talking About Likes, Dislikes and Plans Using Gerunds and Infinitives

A **Gerund** is a verb form that acts like a noun and uses a verb with an -ing suffix. For example, swimming is an activity and the word is formed by combining the verb swim with an -ing ending.



We can use a gerund (or -ing form) in a sentence. For example, "I like swimming." But note that there is a grammatical difference between this sentence and the sentence, "I am swimming."

An **Infinitive** is the base form of the verb, and uses to in front of the verb. For example, "to go" is an infinitive form in the sentence, "I have to go to class."

Like gerunds, infinitives can function like a noun and become the subjects or objects in sentences. They can also have other grammatical uses. However, in this grammar point we only focus on gerunds and infinitives when used as direct objects to talk about likes, dislikes and plans.

Verbs That Take Gerunds as Direct Objects

be fond of	She's quite **fond of going** to the theatre to watch the latest blockbusters.
be/get tired of	I watched so many Superhero Movies when I was younger that **I'm** really **tired of watching** them now.
enjoy	When I go to the movies, I really **enjoy eating** popcorn.
dislike	I **dislike watching** horror movies because they give me nightmares.
mind	I don't **mind seeing** that movie again, it was really good.

Other examples of verbs that only take Gerunds as direct objects: tolerate, detest, avoid, regret, fancy, dread, shun, endure, appreciate, quit, postpone, delay, give up, put off.

Verbs That Take Infinitives as Direct Objects

want	I really **want to see** the new Spider-man movie.
hope	He **had hoped to impress** his girlfriend with tickets to the new movie, but she had seen it already.
agree	We **agreed to meet** on saturday to watch a movie together, but he never showed up and never called.
plan/decide	I had **planned to see** a movie on sunday, but I **decided to go** shopping instead.
intend	They said that they **intended to invite** me, but they forgot and went without me.

Other examples of verbs that only take Infinitives as direct objects: expect, propose, promise, yearn, care, can't wait.

Verbs That Take both Gerunds & Infinitives as Direct Objects

like	She **likes watching** chick flicks, but he **likes** to watch horror movies.
love	I **love watching** movies with my family. **I love to eat** pizza when I watch movies.
hate	She **hates seeing** movies in the theater. He **hates to watch** the same movie twice.
prefer	We **prefer to watch** South Korean dramas, while they **prefer watching** Bollywood films.

Other examples of verbs that can take either a Gerund or an Infinitive as direct objects: regret, try, can't stand, can't bear.

Important Points to Remember

When using the -ing form, we never use "to" in front of the gerund form.

When using the infinitive to + Verb form, we never change the verb form like we do with normal verbs (such as adding past tense endings or adding "s" to agree with the subject). The tense of the sentence and the subject verb agreement changes with the verb that comes before the infinitive, not with the infinitive form itself, as shown in the examples above.

Practice: Now write three sentences using each of the three groups of verbs above; those that take gerunds, those that take infinitives, and those that can take either one.

SPEAKING TASK



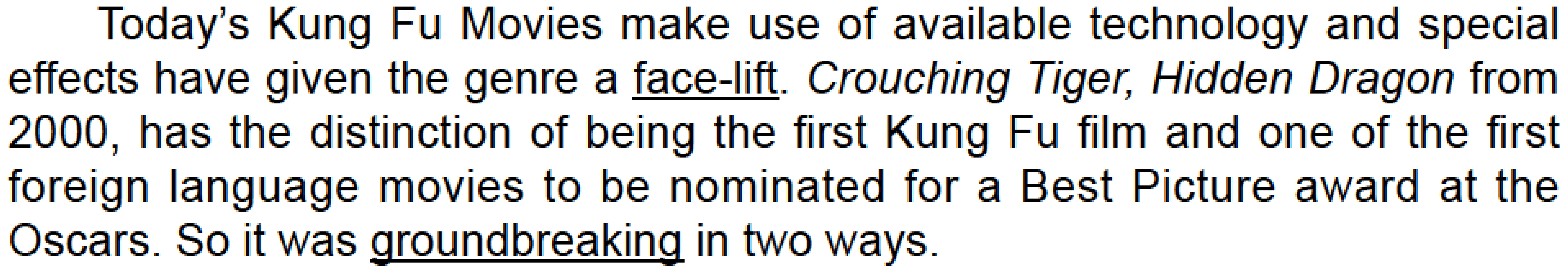
In these last several chapters you have learned many different genres and sub-genres. To review these, with a partner or in a group make a list of all the different genres and sub-genres that you have learned. To expedite your work you might have each person list out the sub-genres for one or two chapters and then combine your list when you all have finished your chapter.

Once you have compiled a list of all the genres, as a group come out with a list of your Top 5 favorite and Top 5 least favorite genres (or Top 10 favorite genres, if you have many favorites). You may have to debate and explain the merits of one genre over the others. When you have finished your list, be prepared to share your list with the class. Then a class Top 5 or Top 10 genre list can be compiled, based on the combined results from all the groups.



Kung Fu and Martial Arts Movies have a long history. The genre has gone through a transformation over the decades, in the same way that the main character in a Kung Fu Movie makes a transformation.

Even 40 years after his death, Bruce Lee is still the face of the genre. The iconic star did more for the genre than any other before or after. Technology in Bruce's time wasn't what it is today. In fact cameras weren't fast enough to capture the full speed of Bruce's Kung Fu, so moviemakers asked him to slow down so his kicks and punches could actually be seen on screen. Because of these limitations, early Kung Fu Movies were simple in story and stunts, but big in large scale choreography, action and realism.



Today's Kung Fu Movies make use of available technology and special effects have given the genre a face-lift. *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* from 2000, has the distinction of being the first Kung Fu film and one of the first foreign language movies to be nominated for a Best Picture award at the Oscars. So it was groundbreaking in two ways.

Director Stephen Chow has taken the use of technology and special effects to create an almost new hybrid of Kung Fu Movies where if the mind can imagine it, then anything is possible.

Examples: *Enter the Dragon* (1973); *Rush Hour* (1998); *Kung Fu Hustle* (2004)

THINKING TASK

Quasi-Scientific



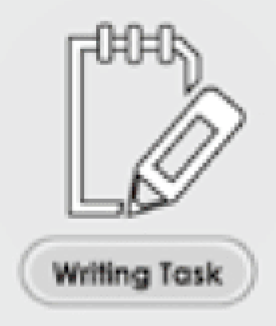
By Aaron Glasscock

Look carefully at the futuristic city to the right. The artist didn't stray too far from the real laws of science. The aircraft has some type of advanced propulsion system, but it still has wings, so "lift" is still an important part of flight. There are still streets and cars, and though there are many very tall buildings, there is an obvious limit to their height. These limits and the law of gravity remain unchanged, making many science fiction movies quasi-scientific.

Sci-Fi movies frequently use quasi-scientific technology and gadgets. Brainstorm in groups to list some of the cool gadgets seen in movies. When you are finished, look at the list and try to figure out which ones are possible in the near future.

WRITING TASK

Comparing and Contrasting Writing Task



Reflect back on your conversations in the Warm Up and Group Task sections where you talked about your genre preferences and those of your family members and classmates. Choose someone to compare your movie genre likes and dislikes with, either a family member or a classmate. Then write two paragraphs that compare and contrast your preferences with them.

You could choose to first write about the other person's preferences in one paragraph and then write about your preferences in the second paragraph. An alternative way to organize your paragraphs would be to write one paragraph about the genres you both enjoy (similarities) and then write the second paragraph about the differences in your movie tastes. Be sure to include sufficient details, examples, and explanations to ensure that you have two fully developed paragraphs.

MOVIE-MAKING PROJECT

Learning to Make Movies—Assignment #3 (Storyboarding)

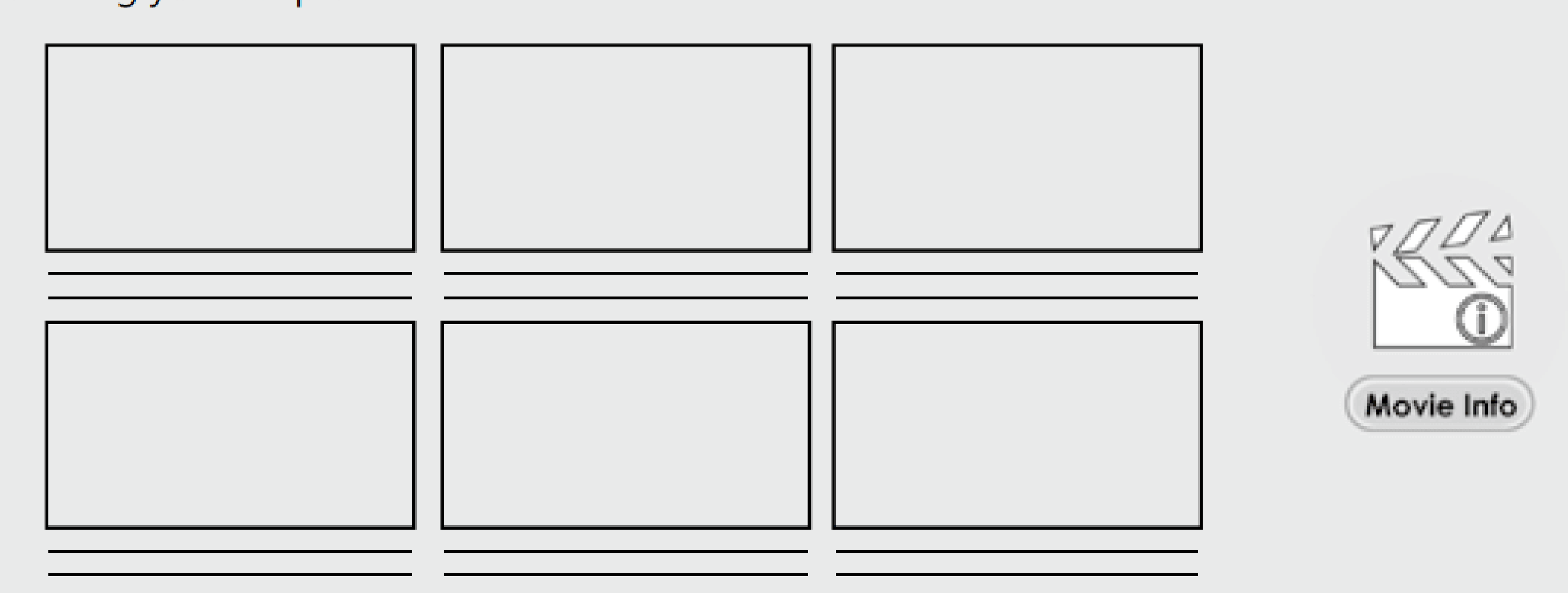
This book is not a text on how to make films, but one option of a final student project is to make a short film that focuses on elements in this text (character/story/genre). To help you better prepare for your project, here is another lesson on filmmaking to help you get over the hurdles of making a short movie.



A simple storyboard that summarizes what we can see in a scene.

Storyboards are a sequence of drawings that usually have some directions and dialogue, representing the shots planned for a movie or television production. As you can see from the picture to the right, you don't need to be an accomplished artist to be able to make a storyboard. You just have to know what the most important information in each scene is. A girl crying. A heart breaking. Getting an A+ on an exam. These are the type of things that you want to bring to life in your movie, and a good place to start to do that is by storyboarding your script.

A storyboard is not a comic book version of your movie. It's very different from that concept. It's a tool moviemakers use to help make the movie-making process easier. So what are the benefits to storyboarding your script?



Sample storyboard template with lines for additional direction or dialiogue important to the scene.

Noam Kroll from premiumbeat.com says storyboards help strengthen the vision of your project (character and story types are important!). Kroll says that even if you have written the perfect screenplay, you still may not be able to convey your ideas without actually seeing some visual representation of them.

Assignment #3

Sharpen and strengthen the vision of your project by storyboarding the moment your main character achieves success in your story. What does he or she have to overcome? Who presents the hurdle? What does your main character do? Describe and show as much action as you can in your storyboard.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Exercises for Further Understanding

Writing About Exotic Locations

Writing Task

Describing the setting or physical surroundings of scenes in books or movies is an important ability for both fiction writers and movie screenwriters. The adventure film relies on exotic locations, so the job of the writer is to be as creative as possible when describing the physical locations or "painting" a scene. Watch the films from this chapter and then try to describe the setting. Examples of some of the settings you could describe are listed below.

1. Space station (*Moonraker*)

2. Skyscraper (*The Towering Inferno*)

3. Island in the South China Sea (*Enter the Dragon*)

Movies from This Chapter

Mandrake the Magician (1939); *Enter the Dragon* (1973); *The Towering Inferno* (1974); *Superman* (1978); *Moonraker* (1979); *The Fugitive* (1993); *Rush Hour* (1998); *Spider-Man* (2002); *Kung Fu Hustle* (2004); *The Bourne Ultimatum* (2007); *The Dark Knight* (2008); *Salt* (2010); *The A Team* (2010); *2012* (2011); *The Avengers* (2012); *Skyfall* (2012); *San Andreas* (2015)

Key Terms

Anxiety
Aftermath
Blockbuster
Break away from
Choreography
Dominant
Edge of their seat
Eruption
Espionage
Face-lift
Groundbreaking
Iconic
Larger-than-life
Mishaps
Monopoly
Quasi-scientific
Thrill-ride
Transformation
Worsen

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of Action Movies.

1. The Film Vault is a weekly podcast recorded in Los Angeles that discusses a variety of film related topics. You'll have to listen carefully and know a lot about the world of movies because they talk fast and make Hollywood references that only experts would understand:
http://podcastone.com/Film- Vault?showAllEpisodes=true

2. Watch Mojo has compiled a video discussing the history of the Bond Girl:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/10180/

3. If you saw the video above, Watch Mojo's *History of the Bond Girl*, then you should also watch their ranking of the 10 best Bond Girls in history:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/12792/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on the action genre. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie's genre and describe it? What elements from the movie make it an Action Movie? Be specific and give as many details as possible.

More Reading Tasks



If you're a big fan of movies and you're looking for information about all things cinema, and you're looking to expand your English vocabulary, try reading some film blogs. /Film is one of the most popular blogs online and their playful tagline is "Blogging the Reel World":
http://www.slashfilm.com/

Chapter 11

MAIN GENRES: COMEDY



Fun. Comedies poke fun, make fun, and just plain have fun. If you're having a bad day, you can sit down with a good Comedy and forget all of your problems for a little while. Maybe you will even find a reason to laugh at your own problems. Listed in this chapter are just five of the many sub-genres and hybrids of the Comedy:

Parody
Horror Comedy
Road Trip
Dramedy
Romantic Comedy

In this chapter you will:

1. Discover five significant comedic genres
2. Learn to identify the different types of Comedy sub-genres
3. Discuss the sub-genres of Comedy that you don't like
4. Review the rules of first and second conditionals
5. Create a comedic skit and act it out
6. Write about your life as a Romantic Comedy

WARM UP

Jokes and humorous stories in a foreign language are said to be some of the harder elements to understand when learning a foreign or second language, like English. Think about the Comedies and funny variety shows that you have seen in English or another language. Were there particular movies or shows where you couldn't understand the humor? Or are there some sub-genres from the box at right that you don't find funny in any language, even your own native language? With a partner, discuss these movies, shows or genres that you don't find funny. Explain why you don't find them funny.



Laugh until You Cry and Then Cry Again Before You Laugh Some More

The third largest genre at U.S. box office is the **Comedy**. You will see comedic elements in just about every genre of movie, but a few funny moments in a serious film doesn't make it a Comedy.

A Comedy's main purpose is to make you laugh. If it's a good Comedy, you may laugh until it hurts, or until you cry. This genre is made to amuse, but it often takes audiences on an <u>emotional roller coaster</u>.

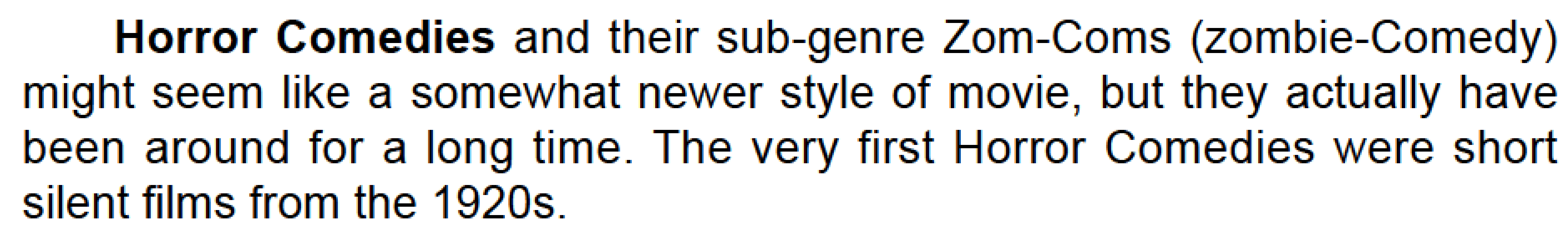


Parodies are films that <u>poke fun</u> at a genre or <u>spoof</u> an existing movie or TV program. They copy the style of someone or something in a funny way. High School Musical <u>mimics</u> TV shows like *Glee*, and movies like *Grease* and therefore the musical genre (or more specifically the teen-romance-musical).

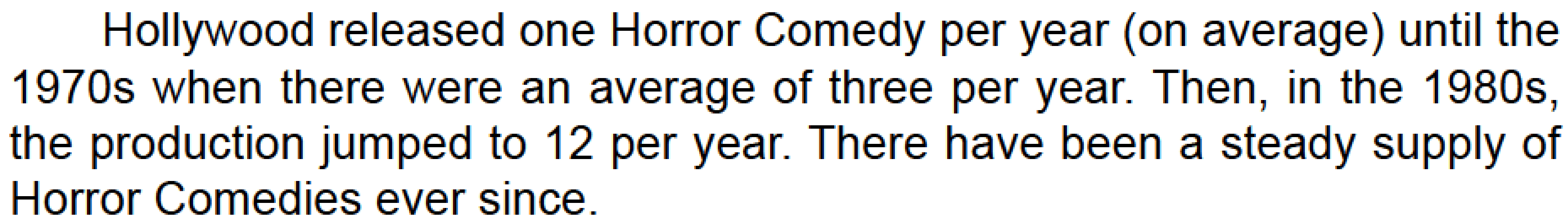
This genre can cover any topic or subject matter. *Scary Movie* looks at the silliness of horror movies. *The Princess Bride* has fun with fairy tales. *Dragnet* laughs at cop Comedies. *Austin Powers: The Spy Who Shagged Me* looks at the <u>absurdity</u> of spy movies.

So is it a good thing to be made fun of? Some people think it is the ultimate honor to have your work copied by others, even in jest. The reason for this is that a parody is a form of homage.

Examples: *Young Frankenstein* (1974); *Airplane* (1980); *Space Balls* (1987)



Horror Comedies and their sub-genre Zom-Coms (zombie-Comedy) might seem like a somewhat newer style of movie, but they actually have been around for a long time. The very first Horror Comedies were short silent films from the 1920s.





Hollywood released one Horror Comedy per year (on average) until the 1970s when there were an average of three per year. Then, in the 1980s, the production jumped to 12 per year. There have been a steady supply of Horror Comedies ever since.

Audiences love this genre because they do two things: 1) They scare you, and 2) They make you laugh at yourself for being afraid. They are similar to, but different from horror spoofs (Parodies), which make fun of the horror genre or franchise. Whereas Horror Comedies don't usually make fun of the horror genre.

Examples: *Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein* (1948); *An American Werewolf in London* (1981); *Gremlins* (1984); *Teen Wolf* (1985); *Shaun of the Dead* (2004)

MOVIE BIZ

The Horror Comedy, as a genre, began to achieve financial success at the box office in the 1980s. These successes gave movie studios confidence to continue making the genre. Prior to these box office hits, no other movie from the genre had been #1.

The only true (non-Comedy) horror movies to do better at the box office were the iconic *Jaws* in 1975 ($260M) and Sixth Sense in 1990 ($290M).

In comparison, the non-horror Comedy with the biggest box office receipts was an animated movie, *Despicable Me 2*, which took in $368 million in 2013.

Top Grossing '80s Horror Comedies (*adjusted for inflation)

Not-So-Scary '80s	In Millions*
Ghostbusters	$242
Gremlins	$153
Ghostbusters II	$112
Little Shop of Horrors	$38
Teen Wolf	$33
An American Werewolf in London	$31
Fright Night	$25
House	$19
Night of the Comet	$14
Return of the Living Dead	$14

Source: boxofficemojo.com



Road Trip Films rely on the road to take a group of friends on a long journey with a lot of tests and trials of courage and ingenuity. These tests can be simple, like running out of gas or getting a flat tire. Or they can be more serious, like having a car stolen.

As these events continue, the tests get more difficult. each character in the group goes on their own personal journey or rite of passage, with each one maturing along the way. For a family road trip, the rite of passage is making it to their destination without killing each other. Each wild event teaches the characters something they didn't know about themselves before going on the trip.

Using the recurring theme of symbolism, the group doesn't have to be in a vehicle and the road doesn't have to be a highway. Horses on a trail is one substitute, but there are more alternatives. In *Finding Nemo (2003)*, there is no car (except for when nemo rides a sea turtle), and the road is the sea.

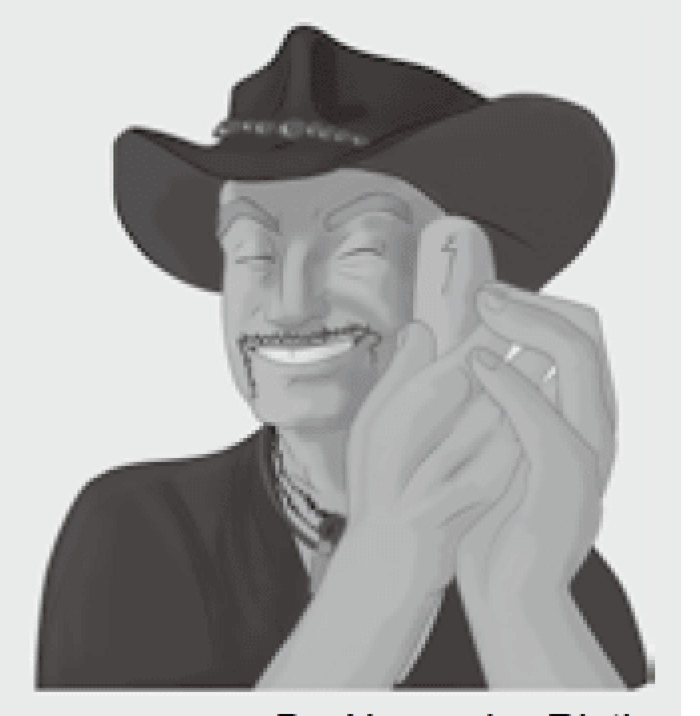
Considering story types, this genre is most similar to a Quest, with the locations and destinations exotic and faraway.

Examples: *Vacation* (1983); *Dumb and Dumber* (1994); *Finding Nemo* (2003)

THINKING TASK

I Would Walk Five Thousand Miles

In *Zombieland*, Woody Harrelson's character, "Tallahassee," takes great pleasure in killing zombies. This Zom-Rom-Com reveals, in a funny way, the terrible event that makes Tallahassee hate zombies so much. But killing zombies is just one of the pleasures in Tallahassee's life. He also really enjoys a snack called, "Twinkies," and he will go to almost any length to get some before they all expire and there are no more left on earth for him to enjoy.


By Alexandra Ristic

What is your greatest pleasure in life? Will you go to any lengths to get it? What would happen if you couldn't get or do your favorite pleasure? What would you do? Make a list of the things you cannot live without. Rank them from one-to-five. Then make a list of the people that you cannot live without. Also rank them from one-to-five.

Next, merge your two lists together, deciding on a new "Top 10 list." Work together in small groups or with pairs and share your list. Can you explain your choices and reasoning to a friend? What do you think of your friend's list? What do they think of yours?

TEST TALK

With a partner or a small group, discuss the following questions. Each person should try to talk about each item for at least one minute. You should first take a minute to plan out what you want to say.



1. Describe a vacation or road trip that you would like to take with a buddy. What places would you visit? What activities would you do? What adventures would you have?

2. Describe a vacation that you would like to have with your family. Who would you like to go with? What places would you go to? What things would you do? What kind of food would you like to eat there?



Dramedies are argued to be dramas with elements of Comedy in them, but that is what all dramas are. Instead, this sub-genre is mostly comedic with some dramatic elements. The dramatic element used most often in this sub-genre is the tragic ending (but a lesser version of it). You can call it an Anti-Comedy because the main character experiences a less than ideal ending.

Other characters in the same story could have happy endings, but the Protagonist in this story is the one that didn't join his co-workers in buying lottery tickets as a group. So, when all of their co-workers win the lottery and enjoy newfound wealth, they have to watch and suffer. Thus, the main character has some bad experiences, but tomorrow is another day and they have another chance to get it right.

Another dramatic element seen in a Dramedy is highlighting some kind of serious social issue (e.g.: drug addiction), but of course this exploration of the subject is done in a light-hearted or comedic way.

Examples: *Mash* (1970); *The Truman Show* (1998); *The Royal Tenenbaums* (2001); *The Life Aquatic with Steve Zissou* (2004); *Adventureland* (2009)

GRAMMAR TASK

"If I Was a Movie Star..." —The First and Second Conditional



There are different ways that we talk about future events that could happen, depending on how likely these things really could happen. The grammar changes slightly as the hypothetical situation changes from likely to unlikely. Look at the following examples and notice the difference between what is called the first and second conditional, using IF.

The first type of conditionals, or First Conditional, is a situation that we could possibly face in the future. The grammar typically goes like this:

If + simple present tense verb	Will + infinite verb form
If it snows tomorrow →	they will cancel classes.
If I get hungry later →	I will make instant noodles.

Practice writing two conditionals here:

____

____

If the situation is something that is impossible or not very likely to happen, there is a different grammar structure used:

If + simple past tense verb	Would* + infinitive verb form
If I won the lottery →	I would travel around the world.
If Leonardo DiCaprio fell in love with me →	I would be really happy.

Note*: Depending on the context and meaning, other modals such as, could, might, may, or should can be used instead of would.

Practice writing two conditionals here:

____

____

SPEAKING TASK

Comedy skits or scenes are enjoyable to watch at group building activities in both school and business, but they are not always easy to create. In a group, come up with an idea for a comedic skit to act out in front of the class. Think of a funny situation or gag and write out lines for a scene. Once everyone has their scene idea and script finished, act the scenes out in front of the class. The class can vote on each skit to see which one is the funniest of them all.



Romantic Comedies or "Rom-Coms" are one of the most popular types of movies that focus on uniting love and Comedy. Anything and everything funny that happens in a new relationship, from the first dates to the moment it blossoms, is highlighted.

They include at least one romantic element or belief, such as true love. In *The Princess Bride* (1987) the idea of true love is tested again and again. The main character, Wesley, did so much for love that it in itself is comedic. He became a pirate. He circled the world. He drank poison everyday so he could build up an immunity to it. He fought giants. He became a master swordsman. He died and came back to life. He did all of this, and more, for true love.

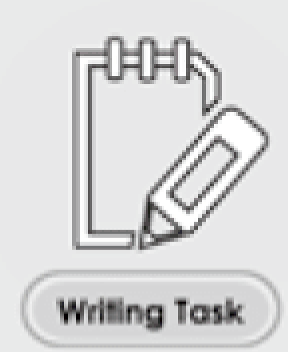


A happy ending is achieved only when the romantic ideal wins and the two Protagonists live happily ever after. For this to happen, the world needs to be turned upside down in some romantic and entertaining way. This genre is considered successful when the obstacles in the way of love are overcome in some comedic way. Some traditional obstacles to love include, a form of forbidden love, class inequality (parents), racial differences, cultural hurdles, and religion.

Examples: *How to Marry a Millionaire* (1953); *The Princess Bride* (1987); *When Harry Met Sally* (1989); *Boomerang* (1992); *Booty Call* (1997)

WRITING TASK

True love, as described in *The Princess Bride*, is unattainable for many people, even if they go through great effort to find it. As discussed on the last page, Wesley went to great lengths for true love. What would you be willing to do for true love? In movies, true love only comes once in a lifetime. Imagine your life as if it were a Romantic Comedy. What kind of happy ending would come at the end of your movie? What adventures, trials or tests would you have to face to find true love and happiness? Write 150 words or more describing this love life of yours in your own Romantic-Comedy.



Exercises for Further Understanding

Writing About the Difficulty of Love



One reason Romantic Comedies are so popular is because everybody has fallen in love at least once in their life. Most people will admit that things didn't go so smoothly when they first met their partner. There are many different hurdles that stand in the way of love. Comedy writers love to write about love because of all the potential for Comedy. Write a paragraph that's funny about these hurdles to love. Try to use conditionals in your paragraph. Imagine if these things were true about your love match:

1. They have another boyfriend/girlfriend

2. They are moving to Australia

3. Your mother doesn't think they are good enough for you

4. You find out that they are gay

5. They have different religious beliefs

Movies from This Chapter

How to Marry a Millionaire (1953); *Mash* (1970); *Young Frankenstein* (1974); *Jaws* (1975); *Grease* (1978); *Airplane* (1980); *Vacation* (1983); *Dragnet* (1987); *Space Balls* (1987); *The Princess Bride* (1987); *When Harry Met Sally* (1989); *The Sixth Sense* (1990); *Boomerang* (1992); *Dumb and Dumber* (1994); *Booty Call* (1997); *The Truman Show* (1998); *Austin Powers: The Spy Who Shagged Me* (1999); *Scary Movie* (2000); *The Royal Tenenbaums* (2001); *Finding Nemo* (2003); *The Life Aquatic with Steve Zissou* (2004); *High School Musical* (2006); *Adventureland* (2009); *Despicable Me 2* (2013)

Key Terms

Absurdity
Blossoms
Emotional roller coaster
Highlighted
Inginuity
Less than ideal
Maturing
Mimics
Newfound
Obstacles
Poke fun
Rite of passage
Spoof

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of Comedies.

1. Study.com has done a video on the elements of a Comedy. Watch and follow along the best you can:
http://study.com/academy/lesson/comedy-genre-definition-characteristics.html

2. Here's another video from the website, Watch Mojo that looks at the best Romantic Comedies:
http://watchmojo. com/video/id/9190/

3. And here's one more top-ten list from Watch Mojo that looks at the best road films:
http://watchmojo.com/video/id/11476/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of the movies listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on what makes it a Comedy. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and describe the comedic elements? Can you describe how the Comedies are different from each other?

More Reading Tasks

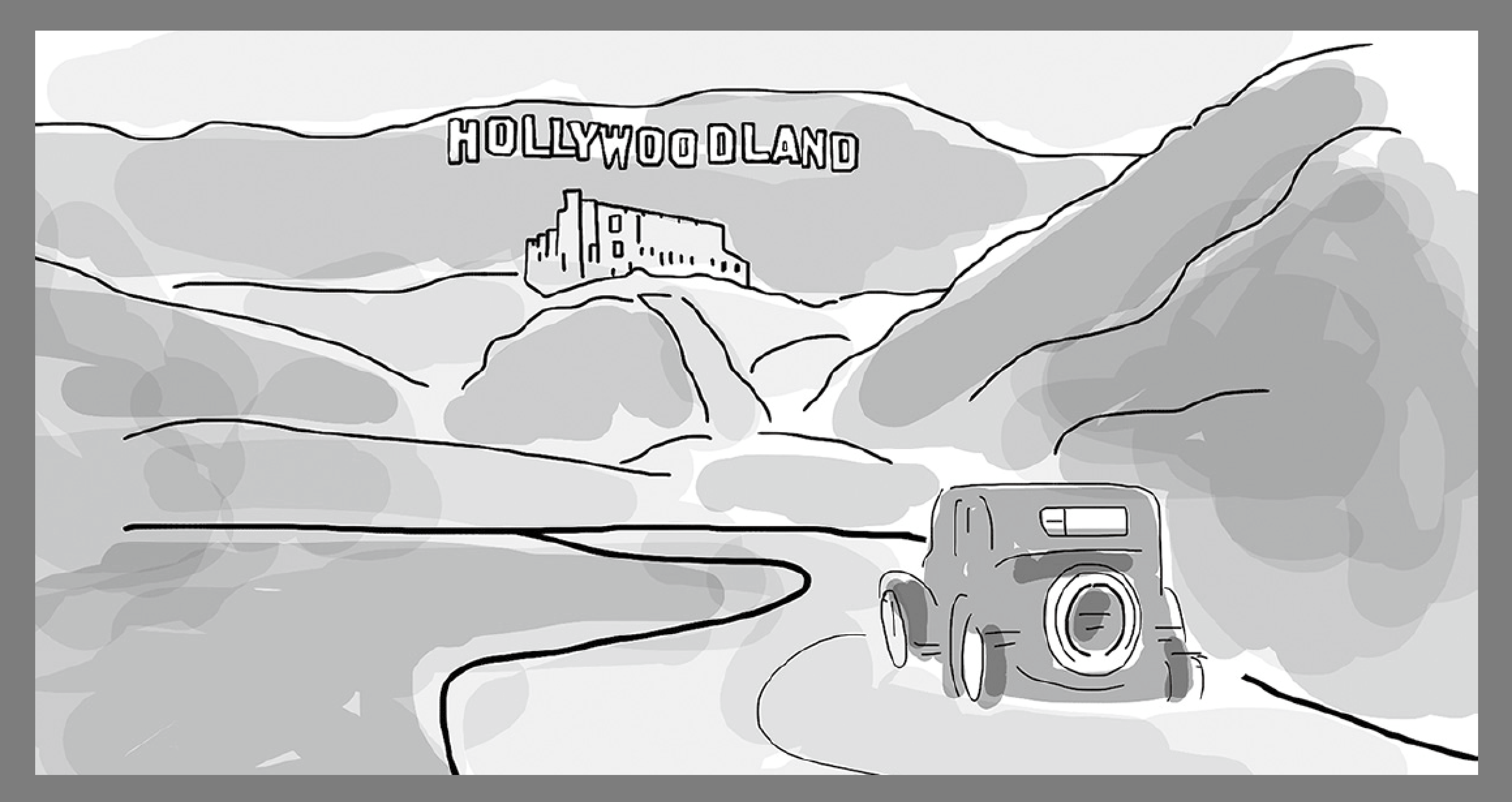


The Princess Bride is one of the most popular Romantic Comedies of all time. You can read the script here:
http://princessbride.8m.com/script.htm or
http://fringe.davesource.com/Fringe/Entertainment/scripts/The_Princess_Bride.html

CHAPTER 12

HOLLYWOOD

This chapter gives a brief overview of the history of Hollywood. Thanks to a large U.S. movie audience and creative moviemakers, Hollywood has become the most profitable and influential film production center in the world. The history of the Hollywood film industry dates back to the early 1900s and the early days of silent pictures, when movie cameras were used there for the first time. While the competition to Hollywood has grown fiercely over the years, today it is still one of the major producers of films and TV programs in the world.



History and Culture
Major Genres
Filmmakers
Box Office Blockbusters
Film Festivals

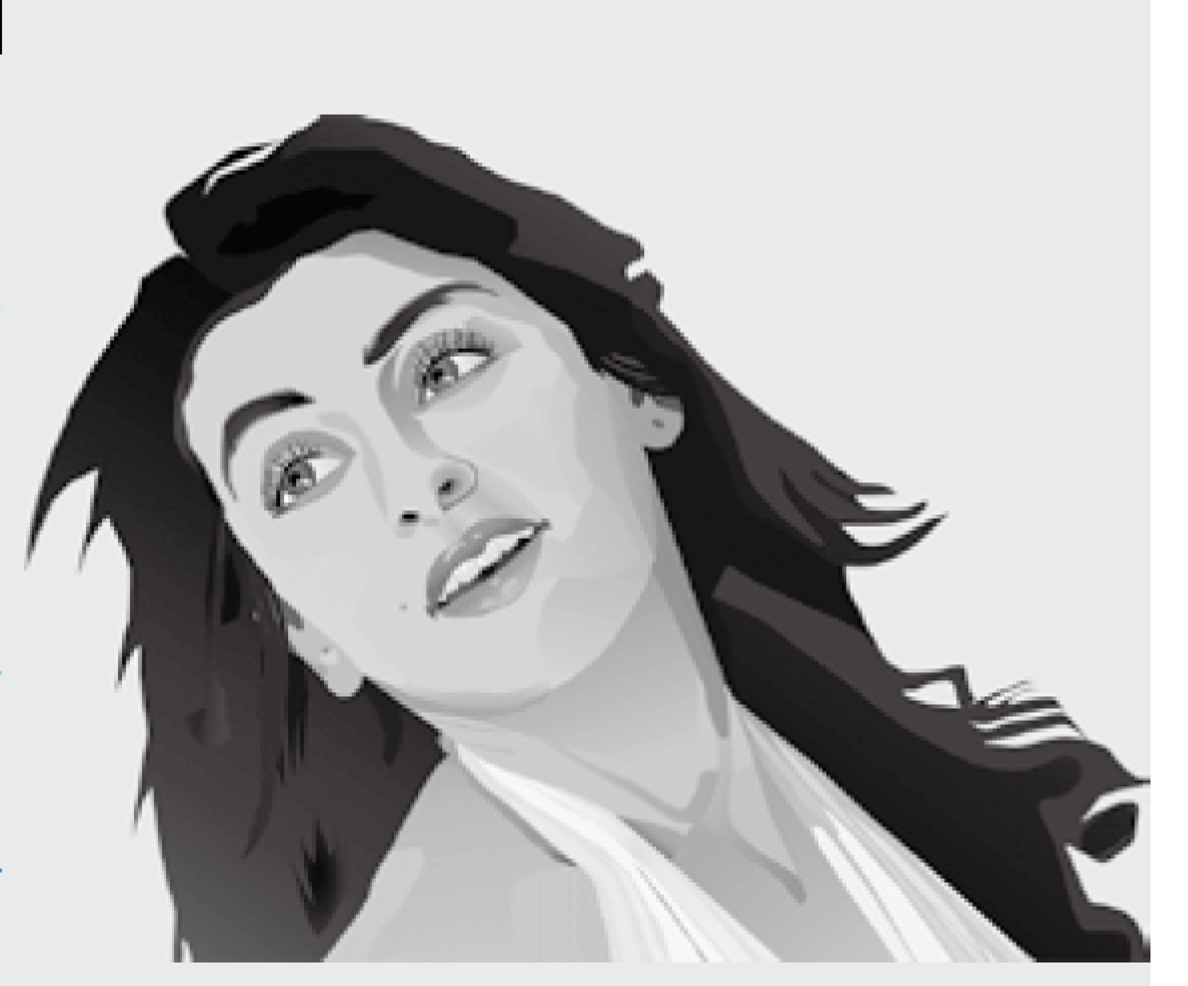
In this chapter you will:

1. Learn the history of the development of Hollywood
2. Read about some of the famous Hollywood directors and industry leaders
3. Talk about your talents and how you would change something in the world
4. Review the use of question words
5. Brainstorm and develop a movie idea
6. Write the first part of your movie script
7. Read about some of Hollywood's most famous blockbusters
8. Learn about the different film festivals in North America

WARM UP

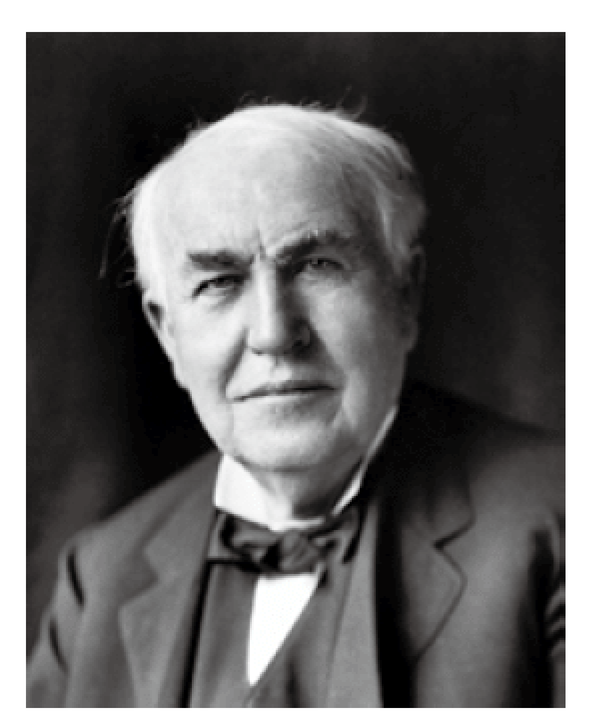
One of Hollywood's nicknames is Star-struck Town. That means it's not just a town of famous people, but a town of people who are in love with famous people. If you drive around Hollywood you will see vendors selling maps on the side of the road. These are maps to the homes of movie stars of past and present.

Think about your favorite movie stars for a moment. Who are you star-struck by? Can you remember the first movie or TV star you had a crush on? Do you follow any stars on social media? Finally, whose house would you want to buy a map to? Share your answers with a classmate.



The Birth of a Cultural Icon

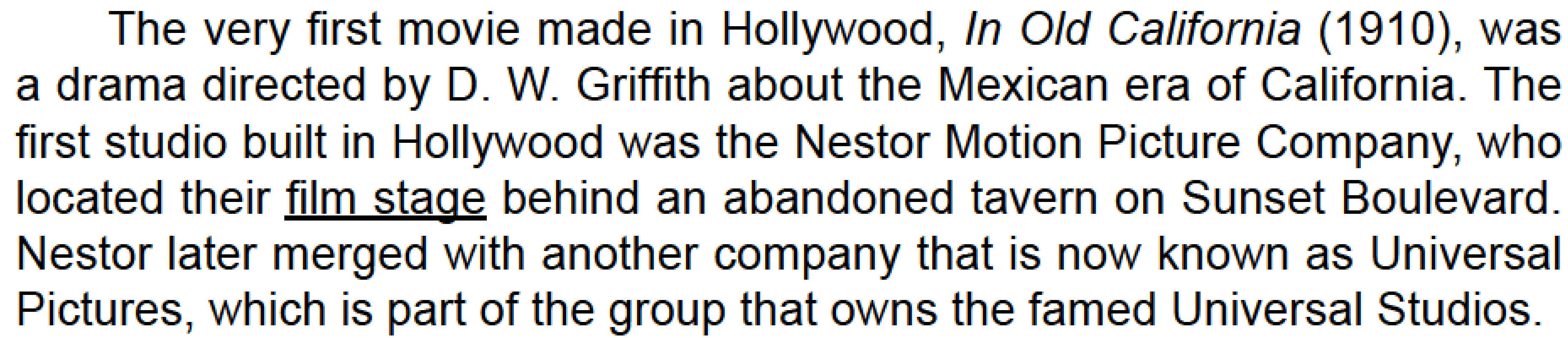
Once just a small housing development in an underdeveloped part of the United States, Hollywood helped transform the Los Angeles region from an agricultural community into the most recognizable movie center in the world. It became a film factory and now its movies reach every corner of the globe.



Thomas Edison

The early home to the American movie industry was in Fort Lee, New Jersey, where Thomas Edison's company was based. In 1908, Edison and other film industry leaders came together to form a group or trust, called the Motion Picture Patents Company, that controlled the way movies were made and distributed in America. Independent filmmakers had to produce and distribute their movies through this trust or face lawsuits and their films banned by theater owners.

To escape Edison's monopoly, filmmakers went west—3,000 miles away to California—where there were more sunny days for filming and many different natural settings for film backdrops. The first to set up a permanent movie studio was William Selig, whose Selig-Polyscope Company set up in 1909 in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Edendale, next to Hollywood. The attraction of Los Angeles' mountains, beaches and cheap land brought more studios to Hollywood. Suddenly, what was once only miles of open land and fruit orchards became one of the most important centers for art and culture in the United States.



The very first movie made in Hollywood, *In Old California* (1910), was a drama directed by D. W. Griffith about the Mexican era of California. The first studio built in Hollywood was the Nestor Motion Picture Company, who located their film stage behind an abandoned tavern on Sunset Boulevard. Nestor later merged with another company that is now known as Universal Pictures, which is part of the group that owns the famed Universal Studios.



Willian Selig

By 1920, all the major motion picture companies in the U.S. had a studio in Hollywood. Thanks to the iconic Hollywood sign and the fact that the most successful movie studios, like Paramount, Universal, United Artists and MGM, were located in and around Hollywood, the area eventually became known world-wide as the center of movie production. At that time, Hollywood was producing as many as 800 movies a year, accounting for 80 percent of the world's movie production.

Examples: *In Old California* (1910); *The Squaw Man* (1914)

MOVIE BIZ

Steven Spielberg has covered many subjects in his career as a director and executive producer, from war films to science fiction to crime and adventure stories. But it has been his dinosaur themed movie, *Jurassic Park*, that earned the most at the box office, grossing over $1 billion.

Spielberg has had magic at the box office from his early days. The second movie that he directed, *Jaws*, was the first movie to pass $100 million at the box office. The hits kept coming, but not all of his films have earned praise. Many believe that *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull* is Spielberg's worst movie. But it earned almost $800 million worldwide, so could it really be so bad?

Top Steven Spielberg Movies	Gross
Jurassic Park	1,100
E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial	792
Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull	786
War of the Worlds	592
The Lost World: Jurassic Park	618
Saving Private Ryan	428
Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade	474
Jaws	470
Raiders of the Lost Ark	390
The Adventures of Rin Tin Tin	374

Gross (in Millions USD) Source: HollywoodReporter.com

Hollywood's major genres have changed over the course of time. Some changes are due to improvements in technology, while other changes occurred because of history or circumstance. When film companies moved west to California, they discovered the open country a perfect background for re-creating the Old West and thus cowboy westerns were born.

Advancements in sound led to the first "talkie," killing the silent movie era. Computers led to CGI and green screen technology which opened new doors in filmmaking. Special effects have allowed the creation of extraordinary scenes on screen. These effects have made the effects seen in Superhero Movies seem incredible and yet realistic.

Spider-Man can climb the side of buildings and soar through the city sky on the end of a string. Ironman can jet through the sky in his suit of armor faster than the fastest military aircraft. This wasn't possible before CGI, but now it has made superhero films one of the fastest growing genres in Hollywood.

Examples: *Stagecoach* (1939); *The Cowboys* (1972); *Unforgiven* (1992)



Classic Western Movie Backdrop

SPEAKING TASK

The Magic of Animation



Walt Disney was a pioneer in the Hollywood movie and animation industries. He was visionary and innovative in more ways than one.

Starting out as a commercial artist he went on to success in movies and won 22 Academy Awards (Oscars). Following the success of his animated films, he took his famous characters Mickie and Minnie Mouse and revolutionized the theme park business with his multi-themed Disneyland theme park in Southern California. Now there are six Disneyland parks in different cities around the world with Shanghai Disney having opened in 2016.

Talented You

Think about your talents. What are you good at? If you could change or innovate an industry, like Walt Disney revolutionized theme parks with his Disneyland, what industry would you change? Would you create a new entertainment device? Would you change the way films are made? What kind of theme park would you create? Share your answers in a small group or with a partner.


Steven Spielberg

Hollywood's place as the center of modern film culture is shown through the creativity and productivity of the actors, writers and directors that live and work there. Six of the Top 10 directors, based on total U.S. box office sales, either grew up in Los Angeles or went to film school in Southern California. These include such famous names as Michael Bay, Tim Burton, Ron Howard, George Lucas, and Robert Zemeckis. At the top of the list is Steven Spielberg who holds the current position as the world's most successful director.

Spielberg's films have made over $9 billion in his career, which makes him the highest earning director in the history of film. His films have spanned decades and inspired generations of movie lovers and movie makers. In fact, two other directors on the Top 10 list, Robert Zemeckis (*Back to the Future, Forrest Gump*) and Chris Columbus (*Home Alone, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*), first worked with Spielberg early in their careers.

Spielberg has set box office records many times with his hit movies and he has won two Oscars for Best Director for *Schindler's List* and *Saving Private Ryan*. He has also served as a writer and executive producer on many films and even cofounded a movie studio (Dreamworks Studios) and a production company (Amblin Entertainment). Spielberg also started a trend with movie music, by working almost exclusively with one <u>composer</u>, John Williams. Williams has been nominated for Oscars nearly every year since 1970 and has won Oscars for doing music on two of Spielberg's films (*Jaws, Schindler's List*) and two others (*Star Wars, Fiddler on the Roof*).

Examples: *Jaws* (1975); *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* (1975); *1941* (1979); *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial* (1982); *The Goonies* (1985); *Back to the Future* (1985)

GRAMMAR TASK

Question Word Review



Question words are something you should be familiar with using, but you may be out of practice. In the following task, first choose an appropriate question word and fill in the blanks. Then ask these questions, related to favorite movies, to a partner. (Some of the question words will be used more than once and there may be more than one possible question word for some questions.) Write down your partner's answers in the blanks. When you have finished, be prepared to explain your partner's favorite movie to the class.

Who / What / Where / Why / When

1. ________ is your favorite movie?

____

2. ________ are the main characters in this movie?

____

3. ________ is the movie about?

____

4. ________ in the world is the movie set?

____

5. ________ does the story take place?

____

6. ________ do you like this movie so much?

____

Actors Turned Directors are a select group of filmmakers who started off in front of the camera as actors or actresses and then started working behind the camera. Their acting work gives them a unique perspective and an ability to communicate easily with actors.

One of the most well known is Clint Eastwood who is one of the rare few who continued to work as an actor while directing at the same time. He won an Oscar for Best Director and was nominated for Best Actor for the same movie in 1992 with *Unforgiven*. He did it again with *Million Dollar Baby* in 2004. Both films also won Oscars for Best Picture.


Clint Eastwood

But Eastwood hasn't been the only one to work both sides of the camera at the same time. Jon Favreau got his acting start in the early 1990s, and had his big break with the independent cult classic, *Swingers* (1996), which he also wrote. Today, he is still a fabulous actor but he is making his mark on Hollywood as a director. He is responsible for some big hits like *Elf* (2003) and *Iron Man* (2008).

Another notable person in this category is Ron Howard, who was a TV star for more than a decade before the switch to behind the camera. Highly acclaimed movies he has directed include *Apollo 13* (1997) and *A Beautiful Mind* (2002).

Rob Reiner's success as an actor is far out-shined by his success as a director. He was behind the camera for the classics *Stand By Me* and *The Princess Bride*.

Examples: *Modern Times* (1936); *The Princess Bride* (1987); *Apollo 13* (1997); *Million Dollar Baby* (2004); *Iron Man 2* (2010)

SPEAKING TASK

You have read about different movie pioneers and famous directors from Hollywood in this chapter. Imagine that you were part of a group that was going to write and produce a movie. Form a small group of four-six people, brainstorm and discuss ideas for a film. First decide what kind (or genre) of movie you want to make. Then come up with a basic story idea. Write down the basic idea and the main characters. You can use the question words and example questions from the Grammar Task above as a guide. Come up with as much detail as you can. You will continue to work on this movie idea as you progress through the next three chapters.



WRITING TASK

Hollywood Screenwriter Writing Task



After brainstorming and discussing about your movie idea in the Group Speaking Task, now divide up parts of your script amongst the members of your group. One person can write a detailed description about the time period and setting of the movie. Another person can describe the characters in the movie. The remaining people in the group can work on dialogue for some of the opening scenes. Give as much detail as you can so that you can give your audience (such as movie producers and movie studio executives) a clear picture of what your movie is about.

Box office blockbusters from Hollywood in recent years have largely been Comic Book and Superhero Movies. Hero this, hero that, all movies today seem to be about superheroes and villains. But before the Comic Book Movie genre became popular, audiences were drawn to the theaters by different kinds of movies.



COEX Mall, Seoul, South Korea

The top grossing American movie of all time, when adjusted for inflation, is *Gone with the Wind* from 1937. It has an estimated gross earnings of $1.7 billion in today's U.S. dollars. It was directed by Victor Fleming and starred Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. It has one of the most iconic quotes in the history of Hollywood movies when Gable's character says to Leigh's character—"Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn," when she asks him what she would do without him.

The Sci-Fi classic, *Star Wars*, from 1977 earned $1.5 billion U.S. dollars (adjusted for inflation) and was the first in a franchise that has grown into the most financially successful series in movie history.

Titanic from 1997, *Avatar* from 2009, and *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* from 2015 are three of the latest additions to the list of America's biggest block busters. Each relies heavily on special effects and CGI.

But a quick look at the latest box office numbers at *boxofficemojo.com* suggests that the future of Hollywood blockbusters will be some kind of Superhero or Comic Book hybrid. Welcome to the future.
Examples: *Ben-Hur* (1959); *Doctor Zhivago* (1965); *The Sound of Music* (1965); *The Sting* (1973); *Jurassic Park* (1993); *Forest Gump* (1994)

American Film Festivals are popular destinations for film lovers and filmmakers alike, and the United States has no shortage of film festivals. They allow film buffs, students, up-and-coming filmmakers, and professional actors to come together under one roof. Film viewings and discussion panels are typical parts of film festivals.

Sundance Film Festival in Utah is one of the smaller but better known festivals. Its original focus was on small-budget independent films. The festival has become known for launching the careers of many independent film makers and it has seen many films go on to gain acclaim at the Oscars.



Tribeca Film Festival is held in the Manhattan borough of New York. The festival was founded after the 9/11 attack and the first edition took place in May 2002. Tribeca has evolved from an annual event to spur the economic and cultural revitalization of lower Manhattan to a gathering place for filmmakers, artists, innovators, and the global creative community. The festival draws up to a few hundred thousand attendees per year.

Los Angeles Film Festival is one of the newer festivals. In addition to screenings of professionally made films, the festival includes screenings of music videos and short films made by high school students. Held in Downtown LA in June, the summer nights provide the perfect setting for the festival's many free outdoor viewings.



SXSW (South By Southwest) Film Festival started in 1987 in Austin, Texas. It's one of the more unique festivals and combines movies, music, and interactive media (video games, websites, etc.). The festival has concerts, movie showings and exhibitions over ten days in March.

MOVIE-MAKING PROJECT

Learning to Make Movies—Assignment #4 (The Rule of Thirds)

This is the final lesson on filmmaking as you prepare to begin filming your film project. One of the most important things in using your video cameras is to arrange or frame your scenes in the most effective way possible.

Properly framing a shot in photography or video can feel like a daunting task for beginning filmmakers, but if you follow the rule of thirds and you know what the most important elements are in each shot, then framing isn't very difficult at all.

Jeff Miller, on the tech advice website techradar.com states, "Poor photo composition can make a fantastic subject dull, but a well-set scene can create a wonderful image from the most ordinary of situations."

You can find the article here:
http://www.techradar.com/us/how-to/photographyvideo - capture/cameras/10-rules-of-photo-composition- and-why-they-work-1320770

1. Simplify the Scene
Understand what the best elements in the scene are and leave out the unimportant ones.

2. Fill the Frame
Leave no wasted space.

3. Aspect Ratio
Examine both horizontal and vertical shots to see what works best.

4. Avoid the Middle
Follow the rule of thirds and avoid putting your subject in the middle of the frame.

5. Look for Leading Lines
Roads, hills, and bridges can provide "natural" lines that will help to frame your scene.

6. Use Diagonals
The diagonal lines in your frame can suggest movement or drama in the scene, while horizontal lines offer a calm feel.

7. Space to Move
If you have a moving subject (like a horse or a car) then there should be space for it to move.

8. Backgrounds
Add depth to your subject by having a background. Fill the frame. Remember?

9. Creative Colors
Colors allow you to add contrast. (e.g.: A sad character in dark colors on a sunny day.)

10. Break the Rules
Sometimes breaking the rules is the only way to get something done—especially something new and avant-garde.



Assignment #4
Practice the rule of thirds using your smartphone's camera. Watch a video on how to frame a shot. Then go to practice a variety of shots, from wide shots to close ups, using the rule of thirds. Try to use both scenery and people to get many different shots. If you already have started working on your movie project, you can practice planning your shots for your film.

Exercises for Further Understanding



Writing About Hollywood

This writing task will take some research to complete. Do an internet search for the names below. Each of them are a part of Hollywood history that nobody wants to be associated with: unexplained deaths and murders.

For some reason Hollywood has had a long list of mysterious deaths and unsolved murders throughout its long history. Provided below is a list of some of these cases. Choose one of these people and write a paragraph about the details behind their mysterious death or murder. Describe the details, the "who, what, when, why and where" of the case. Try to write a detailed paragraph that describes their death.

1. Natalie Wood

2. "The Black Dahlia" (Elizabeth Short)

3. Marilyn Monroe

4. William Desmond Taylor

5. Thelma Todd

Movies from This Chapter

In Old California (1910); *The Squaw Man* (1914); *Modern Times* (1936); *Stagecoach* (1939); *Ben-Hur* (1959); *Doctor Zhivago* (1965); *The Sound of Music* (1965); *The Cowboys* (1972); *The Sting* (1973); *Jaws* (1975); *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* (1975); *1941* (1979); *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial* (1982); *The Goonies* (1985); *Back to the Future* (1985); *The Princess Bride* (1987); *Unforgiven* (1992); *Jurassic Park* (1993); *Forest Gump* (1994); *Apollo* 13 (1997); *Titanic* (1997); *Saving Private Ryan* (1998); *Million Dollar Baby* (2004); *Avatar* (2009); *Iron Man* 2 (2010); *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* (2015)

Key Terms

Acclaimed
Animation
Backdrops
Borough
Circumstance
Commercial artist
Composer
Executive producer
Exhibitions
Extraordinary
Fabulous
Film buffs
Inflation
Innovative
Law suits
Media
Military
Notable
Perspective
Recognizable
Trust
Vendors
Visionary

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of this chapter on Hollywood.

1. *The Secret History of Hollywood* is an award-winning and ongoing film series of specially produced documentaries taking a look at the stories and secrets that shaped cinema: http://www.stitcher.com/podcast/the-secrethistory- of-hollywood

2. Here's another video from the website, Watch Mojo that looks at the best Actors-Turned-Directors: http://www.watchmojo.com/video/id/12855/

3. And here's one more top-ten list from Watch Mojo that looks at the best film festivals: http://watchmojo.com/video/id/14298

4. Spike & Mike's Animated Festival started in the 1970s and ran until its end in the early 2000s. It was innovative because it was the only regular festival that focused on animated short films. Mike Judge was one of its first contributors. Though the festival is no longer running, you can watch many of their past animated films here:
http://www.spikeandmike.com

More Liestening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on the historical aspect. Were there any technological limitations? What kind of special effects were in the movie? Was the genre influenced by technology?

More Reading Tasks

Forgotten Hollywood is a blog that looks at the history and culture of the mega movie factory that is Hollywood. It's updated regularly with news and insights into Tinsletown.
http://www.forgottenhollywood. com/



Chapter 13

EUROPE

The French and Germans were some of the earliest and biggest contributors to film technology, style, and technique. For many, the French were the inventors of the modern movie. But the European film industry has produced far more than just the contributions of the French. From great characters and movie plots to revolutionary film movements, Europe has been leading the way in the world of movies for decades.



Claudia Cardinale in *Bell'Antonio* (1960)

History and Culture
Major Genres
Actors Turned Directors
Film Festivals

In this chapter you will:

1. Discover the uniqueness of European film history and culture
2. Read about the inventors of film technology who helped launch the film industry
3. Understand some of the popular film genres in Europe
4. Learn about the famous European film festivals
5. Discover the countries and languages that make up the European Union
6. Compare and contrast the different countries and cultures in Europe
7. Learn about the influence of the German and French languages on English
8. Write a narrative about the conflict between your own Hero and Antagonist characters

WARM UP



The Berlin Film Festival is considered by many to be one of the best film festivals in the world. Berlin is guaranteed to bring in all the big celebrities, from A-List actors to the biggest directors and producers in the international film industry. This makes it the place for new films and budding filmmakers to get attention as all the big names are in attendance to promote the release of their next big movies.
Good marketing is the key to the financial success for most films, so they wear the finest clothes and jewelry from the hottest designers and have their pictures taken hundreds of times on the red carpet.

Promotion is the name of the game and filmmakers will go to great lengths to get their project into the film media. Stretch limousines, pretty young women, handsome young men, high fashion, bright lights, and fireworks; nothing is too grand or too special for Berlinale.

Imagine that you wanted the world to know about a project of yours. What would you do? Would you start by telling your friends? Or would you do something crazy to attract attention? Describe in detail how you would promote your product or project.

The Language Barrier

When you start to study films made in Europe, the first thing you have to consider is language. All of the major producers of film in Europe have different languages. This might not seem like such a big deal at first, but when you consider how that limits the audience you will see how complicated the film scene in Europe is. The use of subtitles solved part of the problem, but they didn't fix it completely. Historically, theaters in Europe didn't always show foreign films with subtitles. In fact, sometimes there were laws prohibiting foreign films. This meant that neighboring countries like France and Germany considered each other's films as being foreign, putting a potential barrier to a film's distribution. The movie would have to be very popular to be played across borders. The two world wars in Europe added further barriers to filmmaking, as regular film production switched to newsreels and propaganda films. So whether it be a difference in style, language or war, Europe's movie market faced many challenges. But European moviemakers overcame these difficulties and helped give birth to the industry.




Auguste Lumière



History: European film history begins with Louis Le Prince and the brothers Skladonowsky and Lumière, as mentioned in Chapter 1. Their contributions to film projection technology were significant, and the advancements allowed audiences to enjoy movies together for the first time.

It's important to note that American inventor Thomas Edison's company held a patent on the standards for moviemaking in the United States and this made filmmaking in America complicated and expensive. But Edison's patents were disregarded in Europe, so the film industry flourished in Europe. In fact, today Europe is considered by many as the birthplace of the modern movie.

Instead of having one major location for moviemaking, Europe has had many studios located all over the continent. From the very beginning, Europe had a strong film industry and collectively made more contributions to moviemaking than any other place. France's Lumière brothers founded the Eden theater in La Ciotat where they filmed many of their movies. Their realistic films and the innovative work of later filmmakers is the reason why France is considered the birthplace of the modern movie.

The early French film industry was one of the strongest in the world and helped spread film technology and the art of filmmaking around the world in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century.

Examples: *The Arrival of a Train at La Ciotat Station* (1895); *A Trip to the Moon* (1902)

MOVIE BIZ

This list of hit movies is unique because it omits some of the biggest franchises in European film history. There are no *Harry Potter* movies here. There are also no *James Bond* movies and there are no *Star Wars* movies. The last *Star Wars* movie (*The Force Awakens*), released in late 2015, has already earned more at the global box office than this entire list. That's the very reason these blockbusters have been omitted. What's left then? These are Europe's top grossing non-English films. The large difference in earnings suggests that making movies in English is financially a better option. Would you consider changing the language of your film to English if it meant you would reach a larger audience and make more money?

Top European Foreign Language Films	Mil.USD
The Intouchables France 2011)	427
Life Is Beautiful (Italy 1997)	230
Amélie (France 2001)	174
Asterix & Obelix Meet Cleopatra (Grm 2002)	111
The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo (Swd 2009)	105
Downfall (Germany 2004)	92
La Vie en Rose (France 2007)	86
Volver (Spain 2006)	85
The Chorus (Fr/Grm/Swiss 2004)	83
Good Bye Lenin! (Germany 2003)	79

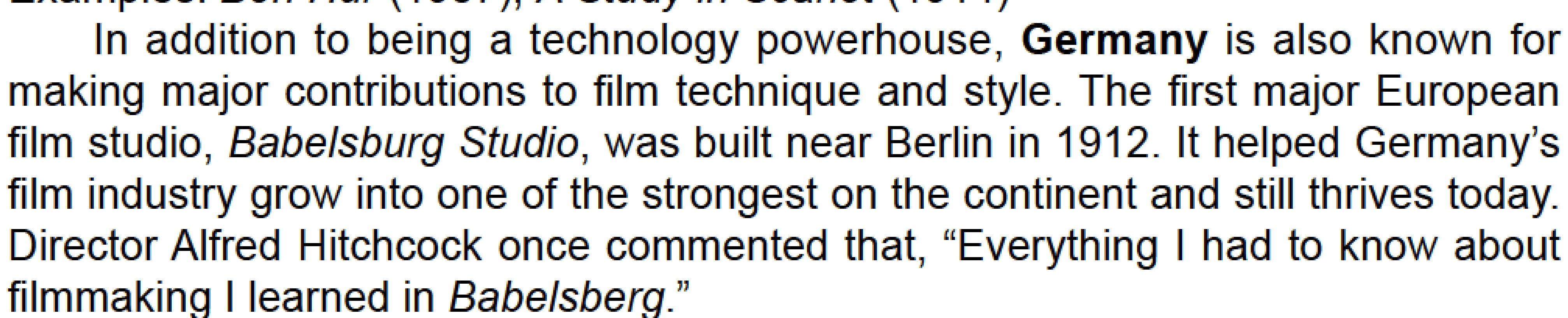
Sources: imdb.com, jpbox-office.com

History Continued

England served as the location for the first film (Le Prince's) in Leeds in 1888. British inventor William Friese Greene created the first celluloid film material which was used for decades to follow. Englishman Charlie Chaplin is best known for being an actor, but he also wrote and directed many of the movies of his era.
Examples: *Ben Hur* (1907); *A Study in Scarlet* (1914)



In addition to being a technology powerhouse, **Germany** is also known for making major contributions to film technique and style. The first major European film studio, *Babelsburg Studio*, was built near Berlin in 1912. It helped Germany's film industry grow into one of the strongest on the continent and still thrives today. Director Alfred Hitchcock once commented that, "Everything I had to know about filmmaking I learned in *Babelsberg*."

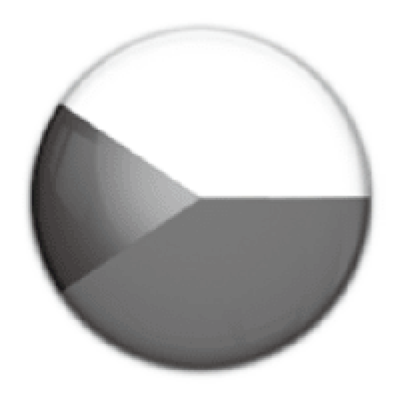


The Germans were some of the biggest innovators in European film until World War II, making developments in new camera and sound recording technology. However, leading up to and during the war, the Nazi party made use of film for the purpose of propaganda. These efforts helped to falsely convince the German people of the country's righteousness, power and military might. It took years for the film industry to recover after the destruction brought on by the war.
Examples: *The Whistling Boy* (1904); *In Night and Ice* (1912)



There are too many other important film figures to mention all here. One of the first Eastern European filmmakers of note was Jan Kříženecký, a Czech who made a series of documentary films called Newsreels. Prague was one of the first cities in the world to have a permanent and dedicated movie theater and today it is home to the oldest movie theater that has been continuously in use in Europe.

Czechoslovakia, a country created after of WWI, started to make contributions to European film after the war. The country's first movie studio, Barrandov Studios, was built in Prague in 1921 and today is one of Europe's largest studios. Filmmaker Roman Polanski and others consider it the best film studio in the world. In fact, Prague often gets called the "Hollywood of the East," as the current Czech Republic is a popular filming location for global filmmakers. The country has been the setting for many blockbusters, such as films from the *Mission Impossible* and *Jason Bourne* franchises.
Example: *Little Red Riding Hood* (1920); *The Mysterious Beauty* (1922)



THINKING TASK

Worth Thinking About



The European Union (EU) is a political and economic group that currently has 28 members (including the United Kingdom, which in 2016 voted to withdraw from the union). This grouping of countries also represents 24 languages. With a partner make a list of as many of the 28 countries and the languages spoken in the union as you can. Can you name all 28 members and 24 languages represented? If you can name all 28, can you name any of the capital cities? Can you name other European countries that aren't EU members?

Crime/Gangster Genre



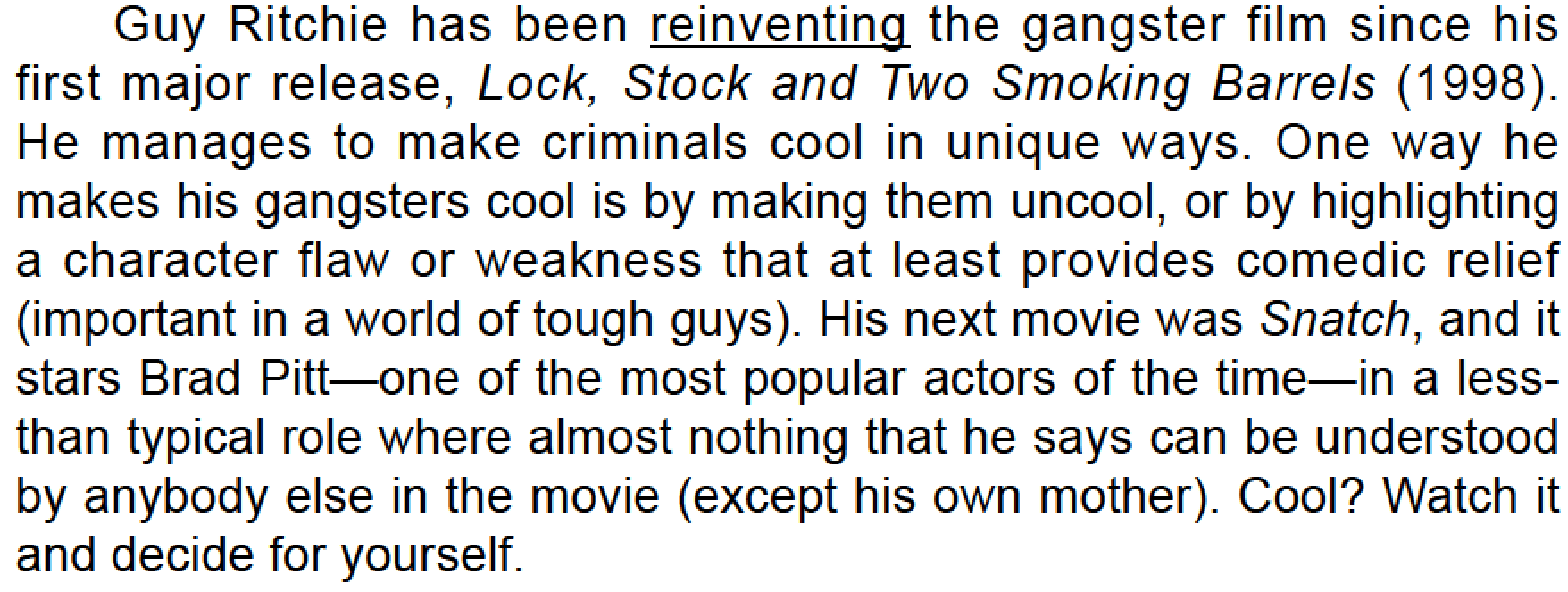
European Films are generally less fantastic than Hollywood films in that they rely less on special effects and stunts and put a larger emphasis on story. Having said that, Europeans have had a long love affair with the Crime-Gangster genre (and these action films are often full of fantastic stunts and action).

The Italian Job was so good they made it twice (1969 and 2003), but the second film was a Hollywood copy and not an original European film. The first film was seen through the eyes of thieves trying to steal a fortune in gold from other criminals, right under the nose of the police.

Léon: The Professional (1994) tells the story of Leon, a professional killer who saves the life of a young girl from her abusive father. He slowly gains the audience's sympathy and empathy by taking care of the young girl and protecting her in a dangerous world filled with unexpected perils. He becomes less like a cold-hearted assassin and more like a loving father figure.



Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels (1998)



Guy Ritchie has been reinventing the gangster film since his first major release, *Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels* (1998). He manages to make criminals cool in unique ways. One way he makes his gangsters cool is by making them uncool, or by highlighting a character flaw or weakness that at least provides comedic relief (important in a world of tough guys). His next movie was *Snatch*, and it stars Brad Pitt—one of the most popular actors of the time—in a less-than typical role where almost nothing that he says can be understood by anybody else in the movie (except his own mother). Cool? Watch it and decide for yourself.

Examples: *The Italian Job* (1969); *Leon: The Professional* (1994); *Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels* (1998); *Snatch* (2000)

SPEAKING TASK



As we have seen in the Thinking Task (above) there is a great diversity of languages and cultures in Europe. How much do you know about the countries there? Choose two countries in Europe and brainstorm all that you know about the history, food, art (including movies), culture, economy, and people in these two countries. Write down some notes that compare and contrast what you know about these two countries. Which country is larger? Which country has more people? What are these countries famous for? What is similar about these two countries? What is different? After you have thought of some details, find a partner and explain your ideas and observations about these two countries.

GRAMMAR TASK

The History of English



In your study of English you may have learned about the differences between British English and American English. But do you know about the history of English and how it developed over hundreds of years? Part of the difficulty in learning English is that it has influences from many languages. Due to England being either settled or conquered by the Romans, the Vikings, Germanic peoples, and the French, the English language today has many words and grammatical patterns which have originated in or been influenced by other languages. Thus a study of these other languages can make learning English easier and vice versa. Here we look at the influence of the German and French languages on English.

German Influence

German and English are both part of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family. Thousands of common words like "house" and "cow" come from German thanks to the migration of Germanic peoples to England over 1500 years ago. Other more complex words (see examples below) have come from German in more recent years. Along with thousands of shared words, the word order of English and German (Subject-Verb-Object) is similar. The sound system of both languages, such as the intonation and stress patterns, are also very similar.

More Recent Borrowed Words from German

Angst (n.)	**Blitz (n.)**	**Doppelgänger (n.)**	**Ersatz (n.)**	**Wunderkind (n.)**

French Influence

The Norman Invasion of England in the 11th Century by William the Conqueror brought more changes to the English language. Since the Normans (from Northern France) became the ruling class they introduced many bureaucratic and technical terms from French. French grammatical features also came into the language and some words took on French spelling patterns. One example of language change was that many words with the /f/ sound became spelled with the letters 'ph,' following typical spelling in French. We can see this influence today in words like photo and phone (by contrast, these words in the other Romance languages, Italian and Spanish, are spelled with an 'f'). One benefit for learners of both languages is that there are over 1,700 words that are spelled exactly the same in both French and English.

More Recent Borrowed Words from French

Apéritif (n.)	**Apropos (adj/adv)**	**Attaché (n.)**	**Avant-garde (adj)**	**Panache (n.)**

Practice with Borrowed Foreign Words:

With a partner, research English borrowed words. Using these borrowed words can be tricky as typically the spelling is not altered from the original language. So it is best to use a dictionary to look up sample sentences. Try to find at least five words that have been borrowed from other languages (for example: lager—a type of beer from German). Then, with the help of a dictionary, make up sentences using these five words.

1. ______________ **2.** ______________ **3.** ______________ **4.** ______________ **5.** ______________

1. ____

2. ____

3. ____

4. ____

5. ____

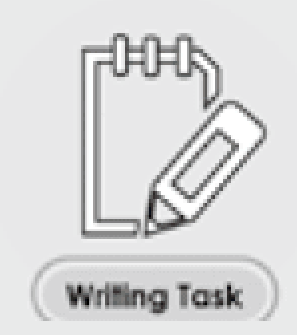
The Euro Spy: The spy genre is a successful one and Europe has a particular love affair with spy movies. Europe boasts some of the biggest spy franchises like James Bond (U.K.), Jason Bourne (U.S.-Germany) and Harry Palmer (U.K.). One sub-genre of the spy genre is the Cold War spy movie. The Cold War began when World War II ended and the superpowers divided up Germany, with the United States and its Western European allies on one side and the Soviet Union (Russia) and its satellites on the other. Filmmakers imagined and produced films with storylines on the ensuing spy game, with Berlin and Europe as a backdrop for movies about high stakes espionage.

One of the most successful spy movies from a critical standpoint is *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* (1965) about a British spy who grows tired of playing the game and refuses to accept another assignment. Character development occurs when the former spy makes an effort to return to a normal life.

Michael Caine is one actor who had been considered to play the infamous James Bond character, but he turned it down because he had already played a spy in three Harry Palmer movies. Caine was worried he would be typecast as an actor who could only play a spy. The Palmer character's identity is also quite different from the Bond character who glamorizes espionage with cool spy toys and beautiful women. Harry Palmer's character instead shows the ugly side of being a spy. Caine's most successful Harry Palmer movie is *The Ipcress File* (1965) where Palmer looks into a series of missing scientists who return without their memories.
Examples: *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* (1965); *The Ipcress File* (1965)

WRITING TASK

Character Writing Task



The second major requirement of the group final project is to create original characters based on character types discussed in this text. Choose one type of hero from Chapter 6 and one type of Antagonist from Chapter 7. What kind of conflict does the villain provide for the hero? What does the hero have to do to overcome the villain?

Take the elements from your script writing task in Chapter 12 and put your main character into situations where he/she must fail or succeed. What is the outcome? Write three paragraphs that describe your hero and Antagonist. How does your character respond heroically? Does he or she succeed or fail?

Don't be afraid to write too much. You can always edit and cut unneeded parts later.



Actors Turned Directors: One of the all-time greats in film is the immortal Charlie Chaplin. Chaplin gained notoriety and fame working in Hollywood making American films, but he wasn't American. He was born poor in London but became the most famous person in the world at that time for portraying the iconic character, the "Tramp." But Comedy and acting weren't Chaplin's only talents. He also wrote and directed his biggest hits. His directorial debut, *The Kid*, from 1921 was the second highest grossing film that year.



Charlie Chaplin

In 1931 the silent film era was coming to an end but Chaplin had already written the script for *City Lights* and decided to make the film despite the industry's move to dialogue and sound. *City Lights* was the first film where Chaplin composed the music collaboratively. He was credited with starring, writing, producing, directing, editing and co-writing the music for the film. The movie was a big success at the box office and some critics have called it the greatest film of all time.

Another silent film era actor to make the move to behind the camera was Vittorio De Sica. While the Italian is better known for directing 'talkies,' he never entirely quit acting, starring alongside Italian divas Gina Lollobrigida and Sophia Loren. His most notable film as a director is *Bicycle Thieves* (1948), one of four of his films that won Oscars. In fact, the brilliance of De Sica's films helped to create the *Academy Award* category for Foreign Films.

Richard Attenborough is a British born actor who many consider the grandfather of British cinema. He gained fame for his acting roles in *The Great Escape* (1963) and *The Flight of the Phoenix* (1965). Then, after starting to produce films, he stepped behind the camera and won an Oscar for his most notable film, *Gandhi* (1982). After a string of successes as a director, he returned to acting in Steven Spielberg's first two *Jurassic Park* films (1993, 1997).

Examples: *The Kid* (1921); *City Lights* (1931); *Bicycle Thieves* (1948); *The Great Escape* (1963); *Gandhi* (1982)

The Big Three European Film Festivals

The Berlinale or Berlinale Film Festival is the major site for producers, buyers, financiers, agents, and distributors of movies in Europe. Founded during the Cold War in west Berlin in 1951, and held continuously since 1978, the Berlinale sells nearly a half million tickets each year. Alfred Hitchcock's film, *Rebecca* (1940), opened the very first festival a decade after its initial release because of the war.



Berlinale

The Cannes Festival was first held only a year after the end of World War II. It is an invitation-only event that celebrates its exclusiveness. Even A-list stars can feel like B-list stars at Cannes. The iconic Palm d'Or prize was awarded to the best film beginning in 1955, but the prestigious award very rarely gives a clue to the Oscar winner, perhaps showing the differing tastes between American and European cinema. *Apocalypse Now* (1979) was one of the lucky ones to win both an Oscar and the Palm d'Or. *Amour* (2012) is another lucky one but it won in the Best Foreign Film category, not Best Picture.

The Venice Film Festival makes the grand claim that it is the oldest film festival in the world. Starting in 1932, the festival is one of the most prestigious film events in the world. Audiences watch movies in the historic Palazzo del Cinema and in other nearby locations. The festival celebrates its 75th anniversary in 2018. *The Golden Lion* (*Leone d'Oro*), is awarded each year to the best film at the festival.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Exercises for Further Understanding



Writing Task

In this chapter's writing task you had to focus on writing about the hero and villain and the challenge the villain provides. Below you will find some sample challenges. Put the main character from your film through the following five challenges. How does he/she overcome the hurdles?

1. They play on the opposite team as you and you will play each other in the championship

2. They are in love with the same guy/girl as you

3. They have higher scores than you in all of your major classes and entrance exams

4. They want revenge on you for stealing their girl/boyfriend in the third grade

5. They have convinced all your friends that you have sold them out for a new set of friends

Movies from This Chapter

The Arrival of a Train at La Ciotat Station (1895); *A Trip to the Moon* (1902); *The Mysterious Beauty* (1922); *The Whistling Boy* (1904); *In Night and Ice* (1912); *Ben Hur* (1907); *A Study in Scarlet* (1914); *Little Red Riding Hood* (1920); *The Kid* (1921); *City Lights* (1931); *Bicycle Thieves* (1948); *Bell'Antonio* (1960); *The Great Escape* (1963); *The Ipcress File* (1965); *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* (1965); *The Italian Job* (1969); *Gandhi* (1982); *Leon: The Professional* (1994); *Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels* (1998); *Snatch* (2000)

Key Terms

Anniversary
Collaboratively
Continuously
Contributions
Critical
Divas
Ensuing
Espionage
Exclusiveness
Film scene
Financiers
Immortal
Notoriety
Prestigious
Prohibiting
Propaganda
Reinventing
Righteousness
Typecast

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of European film culture.

1. One European film genre that has not gotten a lot of attention is the horror genre. That One Movie Podcast tries its best to bring some light to the subject:
http://thatonemoviepodcast.com/?p=322

2. This chapter looks at the films made in Europe before and shortly after World War I. Here, Watch Mojo takes a look at the best movies from the era in the war genre:
http://www.watchmojo.com/video/id/13258/

3. And here's one more top-ten list from Watch Mojo that looks at the best Cold War films. Be fair warned, you might find a few non-European movies on this list:
http://www.watchmojo.com/video/id/12844/

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on European movie history and culture. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie and describe the genre or its culture? Can you describe one of the elements that make this a European film (aside from its country of origin)?

More Reading Tasks



The European Film Gateway has an extensive catalog of films and texts regarding movies made in Europe:
http://www.europeanfilmgateway.eu/content/about-european-film-gateway

Chapter 14

CHINA AND JAPAN

As discussed in the preface, Asia's film market is the largest in the world and Asia is increasingly becoming an important movie-making region as well. Beijing, Shanghai, and Tokyo were East Asia's first centers of filmmaking in the early 1900s, with Hong Kong and Taipei becoming vibrant production centers as well. In this chapter we look at the film history and culture of China and Japan and their leading actors and filmmakers.



History and Culture
Major Genres
Filmmakers
Actors Turned Directors
Film Festivals

In this chapter you will:

1. Learn the history of the movie industry in China and Japan
2. Talk about stereotypes about Asia and Asian Films
3. Read about some of the famous Asian directors and actors
4. Talk about regrets that you have had in your life
5. Learn about the various genres that have gained success in Asia
6. Review the use of the simple past and past progressive tenses
7. Plan out the next steps for filming your movie
8. Write a narrative paragraph about the progress of your movie

WARM UP

To stereotype, according to *Merriam-Webster*, means "to believe unfairly that all people or things with a particular characteristic are the same." Sometimes when we think of a particular area of the world we look at it through the limiting lens of stereotype. Stereotypes are limiting because they don't give us a true and real picture of what a country or culture is truly all about.

In thinking about Asian films from various cities or countries in the region, is there a particular impression or stereotype that you have about the films from there? What do you know about Asian film? With your partner discuss about your impressions of the movies that have traditionally come from China, Japan or another Asian country.



Model: Livana Huang Photo: Diancheng Chou

Down in Old Shanghai

Shanghai became an early center of the film industry in Asia thanks to its position as a hub of international commerce. Cinemas were first opened there in 1896. As film technology spread from Europe and North America, some early Western film makers also came to the region and shot scenes and mini documentaries there. However, the film that is recognized as the first Chinese production, *The Battle of Dingjunshan*, was made in Beijing in 1905 and was based on a traditional Chinese opera. The producer, Ren Qingtai, went on to make a series of Opera films between 1905 and 1908.

The industry that developed in Shanghai and Hong Kong began with a similar adaptation of live drama to film, with acting troupes branching out into making short films. The Minming (People's Voice) Dramatic Society in Shanghai was a successful troupe that filmed a variety of Comedy and dramatic shorts for the Asiatic Photoplay Company. These early films were adapted from modern plays of that period and shown in theaters and other public buildings.

Between 1919 and 1922 the film industry began to increase local production with new film companies started, such as the Mingxing (Star) Film Company that included members originally involved in the Minming Dramatic Society. These early companies found most success in making Slapstick Comedies, Historical Dramas and Dramatic Tragedies. Mingxing also released the first Chinese "talkie" in 1931, *Sing-Song Girl Red Peony*, in collaboration with France's Pathe Pictures. Mingxing and other early studios were able to lay the groundwork for future generations of filmmakers and actors in Shanghai and Hong Kong.



Traditional Kabuki Costume

In Japan, many early films were influenced by traditional Kabuki and Bunraku (puppet theater) plays. Similarly, theater actors became the many of the new stars of film. Kabuki actor Matsunosuke Onoe was the first major film star in Japan, reportedly appearing in over 1,000 films in his career. Onoe was recruited into film by director Shōzō Makino and the two popularized two main genres of Japanese film; Jidaigeki (Japanese Edo Era period dramas) and its sub-genre of Ninja films. Makino, known as the "Father of Japanese Cinema," was the son of theater owners and started making films in 1909.

Examples: *Goban Tadanobu* (*Tadanobu the Fox*) (1909); *Araki Mataemon* (1925); *Lonely Orchid* (1925); *The Goddess* (1934); *New Women* (1934); *A Singer's Story* (1931); *White Gold Dragon* (1933)

MOVIE BIZ

The big story in the movie industry in the last few years has been the dramatic growth in the China's movie market. As more and more malls and theaters open, Chinese citizens are increasingly getting out to see the latest films. The growth at the box office has been so dramatic that the first week of the Lunar New Year (Spring Festival) in February 2016 saw $556 million in ticket sales, which was more than the total Chinese box office receipts in 2006.

The chart at right shows the all-time top box office receipts for Chinese movies. Only three movies in the top 10 are from before 2015, the Comedy *Lost in Thailand* (2012) and the Fantasy-Comedy hybrid *Journey to the West* (2013). These films were all the top selling Chinese films in their respective years. Increased theater construction combined with rising salaries and improved transportation assures that box office receipts will continue to grow. You can expect to see more record breaking films in the years to come, with films on this list being replaced by new Chinese blockbusters.

The Great Box Office of China

Top 10 Box Office Hits	In Millions
Wolf Warriors 2 (2017)	$870
Mermaid (2016)	$527
Monster Hunt (2015)	$381
Mojin: The Lost Legend (2015)	$255
Kong Fu Yoga (2017)	$254
Lost in Hong Kong (2015)	$253
Journey to the West (2017)	$246
Goodbye Mr. Loser (2015)	$226
Lost in Thailand (2012)	$202
Journey to the West (2013)	$197

Source: boxofficemojo.com

SPEAKING TASK

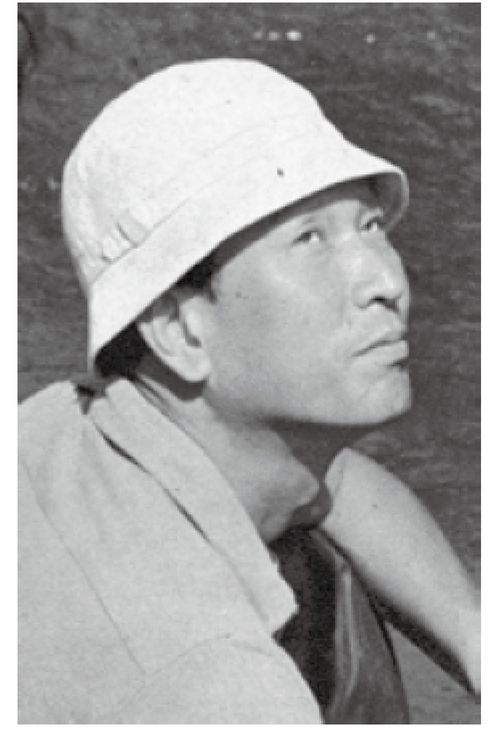
Zhang Zhiyun and Ruan Lingyu were two major starlets of early Chinese cinema. Zhang in the 1920s and Ruan in the 1930s rose to fame while stars for the Mingxing Film Company. They also had their lives caught up in celebrity scandal that ended in Tragedy, like many stars today. Zhang married and later divorced businessman Tang Jishan, a noted playboy of the time. Tang later had a relationship with Ruan that turned scandalous, leading Ruan to commit suicide at age 25. Meanwhile Zhang developed a drug problem after her divorce from Tang, and though she restarted her career in Hong Kong, she died in obscurity.



Ruan Lingyu

These sad tales are examples of how decisions in life can sometimes lead to regrets, either for doing something we wished we hadn't done or for not doing something that we later wished we had done. Your life probably has been less dramatic than Zhang and Ruan's, but is there anything that you wish you could have changed in the past? Think about something you regret doing or not doing and explain what it is to your partner.

The Samurai Tradition and Other Modern Japanese Genres



Kurosawa Akira

Kurosawa Akira is considered Japan's greatest filmmaker. His film *Rashomon* gained international acclaim in 1950, winning the *Golden Lion* at the venice Film Festival and an Honorary Academy Award. This was the first Japanese film to receive commercial success in North America, opening the way for other Japanese films. While being set in a historical period, *Rashomon's* topic of rape brought a modern social issue to the screen. Other well regarded Kurosawa films include the samurai epics *The Seven Samurai* (1954), *Kagemusha* (*The Shadow Warrior*) (1980), and *Ran* (1985). These films are all on lists of top global films and inspired many action films and westerns.

The Monster Movie genre has also been a major Japanese export to the world. Toho Pictures, which also released many Kurosawa films, gave the world a series of *Godzilla*, *Mothra*, *Rodan* and other Monster Movies.



Theatrical poster for *Godzilla* (1954)

Along with the Historical Epics and Monster Films, Japanese screenwriters and directors have often focused on social issues and themes from real life. Ozu Yasujirō began producing Comedies in the silent film era but later turned to dramas focusing on common families issues. His 1953 film *Tokyo Story*, featured an intergenerational family's dysfunction in the face of the modernization era. The film consistently ranks as one of the best films ever made in surveys of international filmmakers.

The famed Japanese salaryman (business executive), is another well covered figure in Japanese cinema. Salarymen Protagonists, sometimes as modern Samurai- like heroes, have formed the main characters of a wide variety of films. Kurosawa's *Ikiru* (1952) is one such example. The Romantic Comedy "Tora-san" series, officially called *Otoko wa Tsurai yo (It's Tough Being a Man)*, is another classic example of this genre. The series features the traveling salesman character Torasan, played by Atsumi Kiyoshi and written and directed by Yamada Yoji. The series had 48 installments and ran from 1969 to 1995, making it the world's longest running series starring a single character. The series was a great fixture of popular culture for nearly 30 years until Atsumi's death.



Other films have focused on the Yakuza, Japanese gangsters, as well as common workers and trades people. Beat Takeshi, has acted and directed in many gangster films and Comedies where he comes across as the everyman hero. Actor, writer and director Juzo Itami directed some of Japan's best known Comedies, including *Tampopo* (1985), *Taxing Woman* (1987), and *The Funeral* (1984). He also focused on social issues such as Japanese health care and the problem of Yakuza. After the release of one Yakuza film Juzo was attacked by the Goto Yakuza gang, leading to a lengthy hospitalization. Juzo's mysterious death has also rumored to have been at the hands of the Yakuza.
Examples: *Samurai I: Musashi Miyamoto* (1954), *Godzilla* (1954), *Rodan* (1956), *The Burmese Harp* (1956), *Woman in the Dunes* (1964), *Dodesukaden* (1970), *The Funeral* (1984), *Violent Cop* (1989), *Sonatine* (1993), *Supermarket Woman* (1996), *Outrage* (2010)

GRAMMAR TASK

Simple Past Tense vs Past Progressive Tense



Talking about the past in English can be difficult for many students, especially if there is no past tense in their native language. Using the past progressive (or past continuous) tense can be particularly difficult. This tense is used for actions that happen in the past but occur over a period of time (for several seconds, minutes or hours). In contrast, the simple past tense is used to talk about a past event that happened and was completed at one point in time. Notice the different uses for these two tenses in the example paragraph below.

I **was standing** on a corner when a beautiful woman **walked** by. As she **was walking** past me she accidentally **dropped** her cell phone. When the phone **hit** the ground it **broke** into several pieces. I **stopped** to help her pick up the pieces. As **we were picking up** the pieces she **explained** that she **was** late to a meeting and now she couldn't call anyone. I **handed** her my phone and **told** her to call her office. As she **was talking** on the phone she **grabbed** a pen from her purse and **wrote** her name and number on my hand. I **was** really surprised. When she **hung up** she **smiled** and **told** me to call her sometime. We've been married 10 years now and I can still remember the smell of her perfume as she **was walking** away that day.

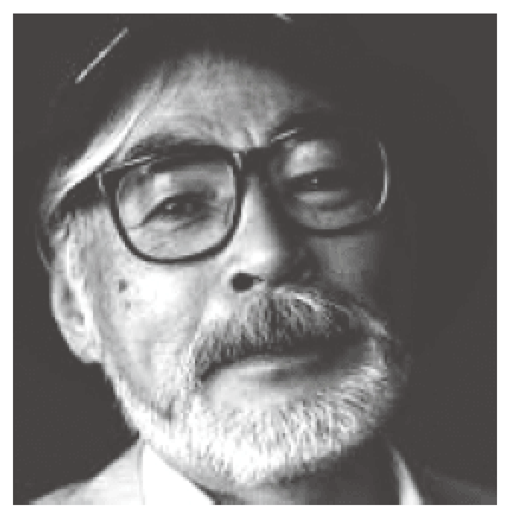
As you can see the simple past and past progressive often goes together when two things are happening at the same time. The past progressive is used in situations when the speaker wants to emphasize that some activity is going on for a period of time.

Now, to practice these tenses, think of an event in the past and try to describe it with both the simple past and past progressive tenses. Remember that the two verb tenses often occur when two separate things are going on.

Asia has become known well known for animation, particularly from Japan, but few know that it was a Chinese film, *Princess Iron Fan*, that was Asia's first animated film. The film was released in 1941 by brothers Wan Guchan and Wan Laiming and went on to inspire a generation of animation artists, including then 16-year old Tezuka Osamu, who decided to become an artist after seeing the film in Japan.


Princess Iron Fan (1941)

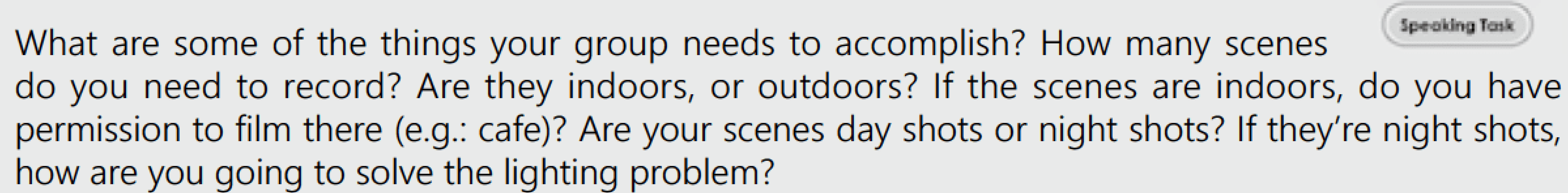
Tezuka went on to become known as "The Father of Manga" and is considered as influential to Japanese animation as Walt Disney was in America. Tezuka's work inspired Miyazaki Hayao, among others, to enter the manga and anime world. Miyazaki's 2001 anime *Spirited Away* is the highest grossing film in Japanese movie history, with $289 million in global box office sales, beating out all the Hollywood blockbusters in Japan. *Spirited Away* became the first anime to win an Oscar and in 2014, upon his retirement, Miyazaki became Japan's second director to be given an Honorary Academy Award. In addition, Miyazaki's impact can be seen by the fact that he directed four out of the five top grossing Japanese films in history.


Miyazaki Hayao

Examples: *Princess Iron Fan* (1941), *Why Is the Crow Black-Coated* (1956), *Havoc in Heaven* (1961), *Spirited Away* (2001), *Ponyo* (2008), *The Wind Rises* (2013)

SPEAKING TASK

By this time you should have finished your script, have thought about framing your scenes with a storyboard and have begun filming. Discuss your progress with your group members. Decide on your shooting schedule for the rest of your movie and continue to plan and film your scenes.



What are some of the things your group needs to accomplish? How many scenes do you need to record? Are they indoors, or outdoors? If the scenes are indoors, do you have permission to film there (e.g.: cafe)? Are your scenes day shots or night shots? If they're night shots, how are you going to solve the lighting problem?

Who is the director/leader of the group? Why did you choose this person to lead the group? What skills, talents and experience does he/she have? Who will act in the movie? Have they seen the script? Do they know their lines? Have you scheduled any rehearsals? How long do you think it will take to practice all the scenes?

Discuss the schedule with your group. Make a list of all the scenes and all the things you will need to do and start to schedule them so you can do them over the next couple of days.

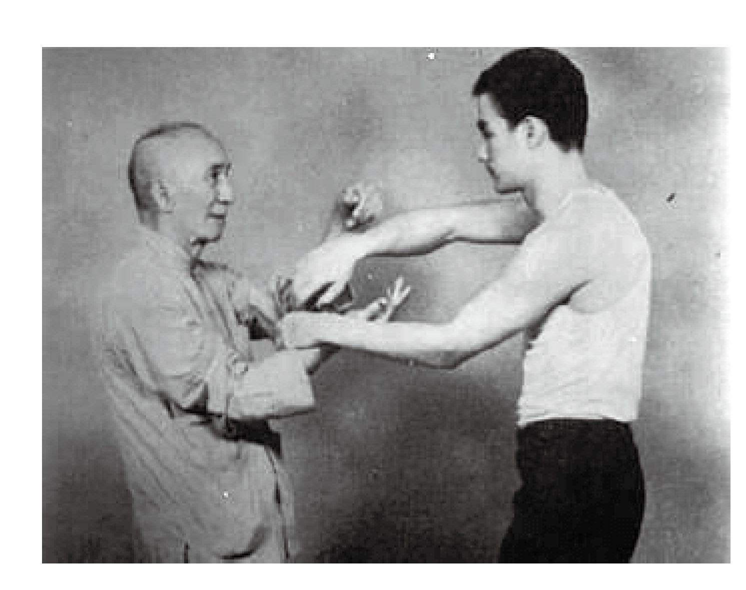
The Rise of the Modern Film in Greater China

With the end of the war in China, the Chinese film industry spread out from Shanghai to Hong Kong, Beijing, Taipei and other cities. Filmmakers were able to pick up where they left off and put out quality films, many of which had war or post-war related themes. *Spring in a Small Town*, a 1948 Romantic Drama about a postwar reunion between a woman and her former sweetheart, was voted the greatest Chinese film ever made by the Hong Kong Film Awards Association in a 2005 survey. A 2002 remake of the film, entitled *Springtime in a Small Town*, has also won great acclaim.



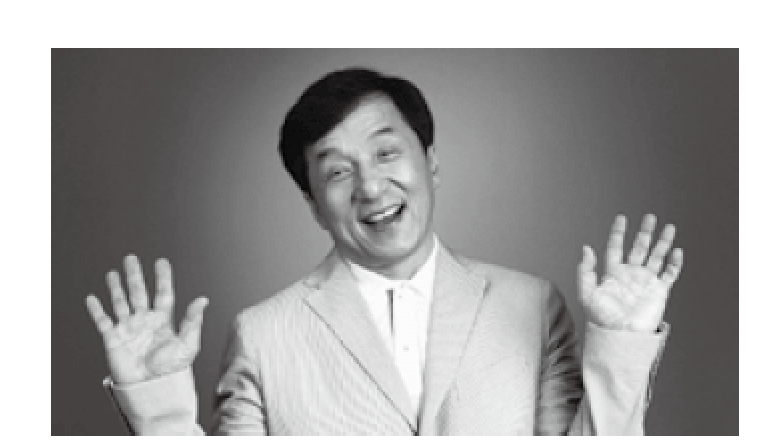
Springtime in a Small Town

Martial Arts films are one genre that took off in the post war era. The Shaw brothers had originally founded the Tianyi Film Company in Shanghai in the 1920s. Facing competition for theatre space to show their films in China, they expanded their distribution network to Singapore, Malaysia and beyond. They re-launched the company in Hong Kong as Shaw Brothers Ltd. in 1958 and it soon become the city's largest film studio, best known for its martial arts films. Later one of the brothers launched the TVB television network. Former Shaw executives also launched a new film company, Golden Harvest, in 1970. Golden Harvest offered more money to attract top stars and then struck gold by signing two of the genre's top stars, Bruce Lee and Jackie Chan, for some of their greatest hits.



Yip Man and Bruce Lee (age 18)

After the end of the cultural revolution in the mainland and the end of martial law in Taiwan, movie production increased dramatically on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. Many new directors and actors emerged. Among them was Zhang Yimou, who in 1978 was already 27 years when he was finally free to pursue studies at the Beijing Film Academy. Zhang went on to direct some of the most well-regarded dramas in the modern era, finding success in period dramas and film adaptations of modern day novels including, *Red Sorghum* (1987), *Ju Dou* (1990), and *Raise the Red Lantern* (1991). The latter two films went on to become China's first two films nominated for Best Foreign Language Film at the Oscars.



Jackie Chan

In Taiwan, the most successful director to emerge in the 1990s was Ang Lee whose career has seen great success on both sides of the Pacific. Lee studied film at New York University in the 1980s and saw early success in his first three Taiwan produced movies, *Pushing Hands* (1992), *The Wedding Banquet* (1993) and *Eat Drink Man Woman* (1995). These latter two films also were both nominated for Best Foreign Language Film at the Oscars.

Lee's early critical acclaim attracted Hollywood producers who recruited him to direct several films that went on to great success at both the box office and on the award circuit. His first English language film, *Sense and Sensibility* (1995), garnered 7 Oscar nominations. Other highly regarded films include *Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon* (2001), *Brokeback Mountain* (2005), and *Life of Pi* (2012), with the latter two both earning Lee Oscars for Best Director.



Ang Lee at the premiere of
Sense and Sensibility (1995)

Examples: *Spring in a Small Town* (1948); *Bridge* (1949); *Enter the Dragon* (1973); *New Fist of Fury* (1976); *Hero* (2002); *House of Flying Daggers* (2004); *Lust, Caution* (2007)

Laughing All the Way to the Bank

While the foreign superhero films and Action Movies have done well at the box office in China, in recent years Chinese Comedies have taken over as the top Chinese genre at the box office. Of the current top 10 movies, 7 are Comedies or Comedy hybrids, with the remaining three being action-adventure/fantasy hybrid films (*Wolf Warrior 2, Monster Hunt, Mojin: The Last Legend*).

Stephen Chow, a long time actor in Hong Kong Comedies and Kung-Fu Comedy hybrid films, has struck gold in recent years while working behind the camera as a director. He has managed to create new and creative Comedy hybrids that have shown steady success over the last 20 plus years as a director. Chow's sci-fi-fantasy Romantic Comedy *Mermaid* (2016) captured the imagination of Chinese film goers as it rocketed into the top spot on the Chinese box office during the Spring Festival holiday of 2016. This followed similar success with *Journey to the West: Conquering the Demons* (2013), a Fantasy- Comedy hybrid that was also that year's top film at the box office, among both foreign and domestic films.



By Kit Liew

A relative newcomer, **Xu Zheng**, has found comedic gold as well. Xu started out as a stage actor after studying at the Shanghai Theatre Academy but soon found success in Comedy TV and film. Working as a combination actor, writer and director he has launched two films into the Top 10 as a director and co-starred in another top 10 film. His directorial debut, *Lost in Thailand* (2012), became the first Chinese film to top 1 billion yuan at the box office, while also managing to spark a tourist boom in Thailand. His latest Comedy, *Lost in Hong Kong* (2015), surpassed the original Lost film at the box office, though fell short of surpassing the fantasy hybrid films that year. He also showed that he remains a draw solely as an actor after his work in the Romantic Comedy, *Breakup Buddies* (2014), helped launch it into the Top 10.

Examples: *Shaolin Soccer* (2001); *Kung Fu Hustle* (2004); *Call for Love* (2007); *CJ7* (2008); *Lost on Journey* (2010)



Lost in Thailand (2012)

Film Festivals of China and Japan

As China's love for film continues to bloom, its number of film festivals almost rivals its population. Here are some of the biggest and best: Shanghai International Film Festival; Beijing International Film Festival; and the China International New Media Short Film Festival (CSFF). Student film festivals are also popular. One of the best is the Beijing College Student Film Festival.

Japan has its share of festivals, too. The Tokyo International Film Festival has been exhibiting films annually for more than 30 years and it was the first international festival in Japan.

The Tokyo Lift-Off Festival focuses on Indie films from Japan. But the festival also looks to other Indie films from around the world and works with foreign filmmakers to translate their work into Japanese so all of Japan can enjoy foreign independent work.



Tokyo International Film Festival

WRITING TASK

Hollywood Screenwriter Writing Task

Now that you are well into developing your movie, reflect on what things you have done so far and what needs to be finished. Write a paragraph that summarizes what things your group members have all done on your movie project (remember to use the past tense—simple past, past progressive, etc.—as needed). To conclude your paragraph, write about what your next steps will be in the group.

Writing Task

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Exercises for Further Understanding

Writing a Cosplay Comedy



Cosplay is a Japanese word that combines the English words, "costume" and "play." In Japan animation is more than just a simple genre, it's a lifestyle. There are people that love anime so much that they live their life out as the characters from their favorite movie. In the Shibuya District of Tokyo you will find many people dressed as their favorite character. Below write a paragraph about what life must be like to live your life in a world of Cosplay.
What are some of the funny things that might happen?

1. What might happen if you went to work everyday dressed in Cosplay?

2. What might happen if you went on a date with somebody dressed in Cosplay?

3. What might happen if you were expected to be a hero when you were dressed in Cosplay?

Movies from This Chapter

Princess Iron Fan (1941); *Spring in a Small Town* (1948); *Bridge (1949); Godzilla* (1954); *Samurai I: Musashi Miyamoto* (1954); *The Burmese Harp* (1956); *Rodan* (1956); *Why Is the Crow Black-Coated* (1956); *Havoc in Heaven* (1961); *Woman in the Dunes* (1964); *Dodesukaden* (1970); *Enter the Dragon* (1973); *New Fist of Fury* (1976); *The Funeral* (1984); *Violent Cop* (1989); *Sonatine* (1993); *Supermarket Woman* (1996); *Shaolin Soccer* (2001); *Spirited Away* (2001); *Hero* (2002); *House of Flying Daggers* (2004); *Kung Fu Hustle* (2004); *Call for Love* (2007); *Lust, Caution* (2007); *CJ7* (2008); *Ponyo* (2008); *Lost on Journey* (2010); *Outrage* (2010); *The Wind Rises* (2013)

Key Terms

Acclaim
Aadaptation
Anime
Branching out
Construction
Commercial
Dysfunction
Hub
Intergenerational
Kabuki
Manga
Modernization
Ninja
Stereotype
Troupes
Yakuza

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of Chinese and Japanese films and culture.

1. The US-China Film Summit is an annual gathering of film industry leaders and scholars from both countries. Check out the video section for talks with directors, award winners and other film industry executives:
http://asiasociety.org/us-china-film-summit

2. The program Thoughtful China has an interesting episode entitled *How China is Changing Hollywood*:
http://v.youku.com.v_show/id_XNTg2NTczNzky.html

3. Director Zhang Yimou is one of China's most well-known directors: Listen to him talk about China's film market and globalization:
https://www.cnbc.com/2017/05/11/director-behind-great-wall-says-china-has-a-long-way-to-go-to-rival-hollywood.html

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on a feature from this chapter. Can you talk about your understanding of the movie? Are all there many differences from a Hollywood movie? Can you describe the differences in style?

More Reading Tasks



Read about Historical Chinese movie stars and directors at this site started by the Shanghai News and Press Bureau:
http://history.cultural-china.com/219two.html
1. A listing of the Top 100 Mainland Chinese Movies of All Time:
http://www.timeoutshanghai.com/features/Books_film-Film_features/18155/100-best-Chinese-Mainland-Filmsthe- countdown.html
2. A site with good info on Hong Kong's film industry and stars:
http://www.hkcinemagic.com
3. A comprehensive site on Chinese film from China Radio International and the Film Bureau of China:
http://www.chinesefilms.cn

Chapter 15

INDIA, SOUTH KOREA AND THAILAND

Asia provides the world with a diversity and abundance of products. The countries presented in this chapter also offer a rich diversity of films and culture. Covering East, Southeast, and South Asia, these three countries offer some similarities and contrasts. India, South Korea, and Thailand have become hot production centers for movies in the last 20-plus years and have gained a following in a variety of international markets. Here we introduce some of the significant movies, genres, and people that have made these countries special in the global film scene.



History and Culture
Major Genres
Filmmakers
Box Office Blockbusters
Film Festivals

In this chapter you will:

1. Learn the history of the movie industries in India, South Korea and Thailand
2. Talk about different countries, cultures and films in Asia
3. Read about some of the famous films and directors in India, South Korea and Thailand
4. Talk about whether you agree or disagree with different ideas
5. Introduce your film to others and offer advice on movie making
6. Review the use of prepositional phrases used in giving and clarifying opinions
7. Write a review of your movie

WARM UP

South Korea is best known for its dramas that grace TV and movie screens across Asia. In India the romances and Comedies often feature musical numbers, while Thailand is known for its many ghost and horror films. But what do you really know about these countries, their cultures and their movies? Discuss with a partner or group about the various things you know about each of these countries. Also, what do you know about their films? Have you seen any movies or TV shows from these countries before or from other Asian countries? Discuss these topics with your group and then share your information with the class.



By Tyler Durden

The French Connection

The spread of film technology to South and Southeast Asia occurred at nearly the same time as it did in East Asia. However, the development of the film business differed from place to place. India and South Korea were under colonial control at the end of the 1800s while the Kingdom of Thailand (then known as Siam) was one of the few independent countries in Asia. In the late 1800s England trailed France in film technology, so it was the Lumière film company from France that was first to show films in India and Thailand in 1896 and 1897. Similarly, French films were among the first shown in South Korea.

The first full-length film from India was *Raja Harishchandra* in 1913, an adaptation from the legend about the Raja (or King) Harishchandra as told in the great Indian epic poems, the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. The film was directed by Dadasaheb Phalke, who today is known as "The Father of Indian Cinema."

As in other countries, Indian filmmakers looked to literature and performance art forms for inspiration. The Ramayana (which means Rama's journey) has been a source of inspiration for many films since its content covers 500 chapters in seven separate books. Other early films were based on traditional Indian theatre as well as modern plays and novels.

Another notable director and producer of early Indian film was Ardeshir Irani. Irani started as a cinema owner and later founded several film companies that made over 150 films. He released the first Indian talkie in 1931, the romance *Alam Ara*, as well as the first Indian color feature, *Kisan Kanya* (1937). He also was an international and multicultural pioneer in film, making India's first international joint-production (*Mala Damayanti*, 1920, with Italian support), the first Persian language talkie (*Dokhtar-e-Lor*, 1933), and the first Indian feature film in English (*Noor Jahan*, 1934). In fact, he made films in many of the major languages of India, including Hindi, Talugu, Urdu, and Tamil and even made films in German and Indonesian.



India's first talkie, *Alam Ara* (1931)

While Western filmmakers were the first to film scenes in many countries, it was a member of Thailand's royal family that helped start the Thai film industry. Following a trip to Europe in 1897, Prince Thongthaem Sambassatra, brother to then King Chulalongkorn, brought back film and camera equipment and began making films, securing his place as "the father of Thai cinema."

Examples: *Raja Harishchandra* (1913); *Mala Damayanti* (1920); *Dokhtar-e-Lor* (1933); *Noor Jahan* (1934)

MOVIE BIZ

Bollywood, this. Bollywood, that. All the film media talk about Bollywood. But what about Tollywood, Chhollywood, Mollywood, and Ollywood? In fact, there are 20 different centers of film in India, each based on a separate language. India is home to 30 languages that have more than 1 million speakers. Bollywood, centered in Mumbai, is also known as Hindi cinema and produces the most movies. But Bollywood is the box office king of India's $1.6 billion movie market (2015), as shown in the chart at right. Other languages have had big hits though, as the 2015 film *Baahubali: The Beginning* shows.

India's Top 10	Language(s)	Mil USD
PK	Hindi	$120
Baahubali: The Beginning	Telugu-Tamil	$100
Bajrangi Bhaijaan	Hindi	$93
Dhoom 3	Hindi	$81
Prem Ratan Dhan Payo	Hindi	$64
Chennai Express	Hindi	$63
3 Idiots	Hindi	$59
Dilwale	Hindi	$59
Happy New Year	Hindi	$57
Kick	Hindi	$56

Global Indian Box Office
Sources: Wikipedia, blogtobollywood.com

Bollywood is often mistakenly thought of as incorporating all of Indian cinema but, as noted above, only refers to Hindi cinema. Bollywood is based in Mumbai (formerly called Bombay) and the Bollywood name became popularized in the 1970s when Indian films first outnumbered U.S. movie production. In a given year, Hindi Cinema accounts for 15-20% of the films made in India, but over 40% of the box office.



Indian actress, Nayanthara, is famous for being in Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam films.

Tollywood is a term that currently refers to South Indian cinema in the Telugu language. Telugu is part of the South Indian film industry along with Tamil, Malayalam (Mollywood), and Kannada (Sandalwood), which are all in the same Dravidian language family (distinct from Hindi, an Indo-European language). Tollywood is top in India in terms of the number of films (349 films in 2014), followed by Tamil Cinema (326 films in 2014) and together these centers account for about 35% of the Indian box office, with the other roughly 20% of the box office split by the remaining 17 film centers.

Bengali Cinema (based in Kolkata), has been significant because of the great directors that the region has produced. Satyajit Ray, is perhaps the greatest Indian director of all time and, according to his fellow directors, one of the best the world has ever seen. Ray, who passed away in 1992, is the only Indian director to be honored with an Honorary Academy Award. His first film, the drama *Pather Panchali* (*Song of the Little Road, 1955*), won an award at Cannes. Many of Ray's 35 other films gained similar praise but his 1964 film *Charulata* (*The Lonely Wife*) is thought of as his masterpiece.

Two actor/directors who were renowned for their work in Hindi Cinema are Guru Dutt and Raj Kapoor. They also both helped popularize musicals in India. Kapoor, who acted in 68 films, directed in 10, and was producer of 17 others, has been called the "greatest showman of Indian cinema." His 1951 romantic musical *Awaara* has been included on lists of Top 100 world movies. Meanwhile, Dutt was named by CNN as one of the 25 greatest Asian actors of all-time and was known for love stories and romantic musicals. His romantic musical *Pyaasa* (1957) was named by *Time* magazine as one of the Top 10 romances of all time.



Guru Dutt

GRAMMAR TASK

Using Prepositional Phrases to Express Opinions and Clarifications



Prepositional phrases in English can have many uses. Here we review some useful phrases that can be used when giving opinions or clarifying one's beliefs or feelings. Review the list below and then make up sentences on your own using these phrases.

Expressing an opinion or perspective:	In my opinion, ___________. In my view, ___________. In my mind, ___________. From my perspective, ___________. To me, ___________.
Expressing fact and reality:	In fact, ___________. In truth, ___________. In other words, ___________.
Expressing certainty or doubt:	Without a doubt, ___________ With a little luck, ___________ (Never) in a million years, ___________
Expressing limitation or giving a generalization:	In general, ___________. For the most part, ___________. In most cases, ___________. In some cases, ___________. On the whole, ___________.

Examples:

1. In my view, the movie was really too long. Without a doubt, they should have cut it shorter.
2. In fact, that was the first Indian movie that I had ever seen. For the most part, it was great.

Practice writing two of these prepositional phrases. What are your two cents on South Korean movie stars?

____

____



Many of the first Thai films were documentaries, but a 1923 romance, *Nang Sao Suwan* (*Miss Suwanna of Siam*), stands out as a unique film as it was the first Thai-Hollywood co-production. The Bangkok Film Company scored early firsts with *Chok Song Chun* (*Double Luck*, 1927), the first all-thai feature production, as well as *Long Thang* (*Gone Astray,* 1932), the first Thai Talkie. *Long Thang* was an idealistic and moral tale that lamented on the state of politics and the sinful side of Bangkok, not unlike the laments of leaders in the country today.

Although South Korea was under Japanese colonial control in the early 1900s, films from France's Pathe Pictures and other European and American studios were reportedly the first popular films in South Korea. In 1923 Yun Baek-nam released *Ulha ui Mengse* (*Plighted Love Under the Moon*), the first South Korean feature film.

South Korea's film industry took off in the late 1920s and early 1930s. However, the film industry in all of Asia was hampered by war and conflict until the late 1940s and early 1950s. A large number of early films were lost due to the wars that followed this early Golden Age of Asian film.

In recent years Indian cinema has spread its influence far and wide. The Indian diaspora living around the world provides a market larger than some countries, with over three million Indians living in the U.S. and Saudi Arabia and more than one million Indians living in each of these countries: U.K., Canada, South Africa, Myanmar, Nepal and Malaysia.



The strength of Hindi movie sales outside of India can be seen in the Indian box office numbers of the Top 10 films. The action epic *Baahubali: The Beginning* (2015), by S. S. Rajamouli, is the first non-Hindi film to crack the Top 10 and is currently the top grossing film in the domestic Indian market. However, on the strength of international sales, the Sci-fi Comedy *PK* (2014), from writer/director Rajkumar Hirani, currently still ranks as India's best-selling film globally. Hirani has enjoyed multiple hits in his career, including the Dramedies *Munna Bhai M.B.B.S.* (2003), *Lage Raho Munnabhai* (2006), and *3 Idiots* (2009).

Other modern films to note are several Action Movies that show that Indian film is not just composed of dramas and musicals. Recent action hits include the Action Thriller series *Dhoom* (2004, 2006, 2013) and the action rom-coms *Chennai Express* (2013) and *Kick* (2014). While India's well-crafted dramas and musicals will still draw viewers, today's movie goers in India seem to have developed a taste for the adrenaline of a fast-paced action flick.

Examples: *Pyaasa* (1957); *Kaagaz Ke Phool* (1959); *The Goddess* (1963); *Hum Aapke Hain Koun* (1994); *Fire* (1996); *Earth* (1998); *Devdas* (2002); *3 Idiots* (2009); *Bang! Bang!* (2014); *Mr. and Mrs. Ramachari* (2014)



The actual Chennai Express in India

SPEAKING TASK

When movie makers go out to promote their movies they have to be able to give short and clear descriptions of their movies. Now that your movie is nearly complete, get together with your group and then explain your film to another group in the class. Give a summary of your film and also talk about the various roles that people in your group had. Each person can explain what they did in the group. Also explain about some of the problems that you faced and how you have overcome these problems. Can you offer the other group some advice? Or perhaps you can learn something from them? Help each other with any problems you may have with your movie productions.



The Drama Factory

South Korea's film industry has achieved remarkable success over the last 20 years, with South Korean films taking in nearly $1 billion at the box office and in video on demand in 2015. But the industry has faced many challenges over the years. The first challenges were the Japanese occupation and the Pacific war. After the war, the freedom fighter story *Hurrah! For Freedom!* (1946), was the first feature film made in newly independent Korea. But the Korean civil war four years later raised yet another hurdle.



Korean War refugees

After the war, the government helped the film industry by giving tax breaks to producers. But censorship limited the industry. The list of films from the 1920s to the 1960s reveals a majority of dramas, Romantic Dramas and Historical Dramas. Drama was a less controversial genre to pursue during the years of Japanese occupation and the years of dictatorship.

In spite of the controls some excellent films were produced in this period. In 1960 two films were produced that are now considered two of the best South Korean films ever made. One is the Horror Thriller *The Housemaid* directed by Kim Kiyoung and the other a post-war themed Tragedy called *Obaltan* (*The Aimless Bullet*) directed by Yu Hyun-mok. Both directors went on to have long and successful careers winning multiple Best Director awards in South Korea.



The Housemaid

After years of neglect, by 1993 South Korean films had dropped to having only a 16% share of the domestic box office. However, the situation was soon reversed after a change in government policy and a spurt of investment in new productions. The Spy Thriller *Shiri* (also known as *Swiri,* 1999), directed by Kang Je-gyu, set a new record with nearly 6 million tickets sold, which topped the previous record holder, *Titanic*, by over 1 million tickets. The film's success at the box office attracted more investors to the business and encouraged producers to launch other big budget productions in South Korea.

Korean action films and action hybrids have also out-performed dramas at the box office in recent years. Four action films currently rank in the South Korean Top 10 (versus 2 pure dramas). These include *Veteran* (2015), *Tidal Wave* (2009) and two films from director Choi Dong-hoon, *The Thieves* (2012) and *Assassination* (2015). These were all big budget films and, with the exception of *Assassination*, topped the South Korean box office in the year of their release. They even beat out the superhero blockbusters from Hollywood.

TEST TALK

Many Indian films have had social messages and some even had Marxist themes about topics such as wealth and equality. Look at the statements below and state whether you agree or disagree with the statement. Try to speak for at least one minute and explain your opinion with as many details or examples as you can think of.



1. The government should take care of all of poor people's needs.
2. People who are rich should be required to donate money to charity.
3. Students who get scholarships for university should be required to do volunteer work after their studies are finished.

Movie goers in South Korea also have developed an appreciation for Historical Epics. The current leader of the South Korean box office is *The Admiral: Roaring Currents* (2014), an epic that tells a tale of the 1597 Battle of Myeongryang during the Japanese invasion of Korea (1592-1598). *The Admiral's* director, Kim Hanmin, has also found success with another epic, *War of the Arrows* (2011). *The Masquerade* (2012), an epic starring South Korean heart-throb Lee Byung-hun, also made the Top 10.



My Sassy Girl (2001)

Even with the development of other genres in South Korea, dramas and Romantic Comedies still play a big part in South Korea's entertainment industry, particularly when it comes to film exports. The Romantic Dramedy *My Sassy Girl* (2001) was another film that was transformational for the industry. Directed by Kim Kiduk, the film follows a young couple's relationship after their chance meeting at a train station. *My Sassy Girl* became the highest grossing Comedy in South Korea and got raves throughout Asia, helping to launch other South Korean films and TV shows in the region.

Examples: *Obaltan* (1960); *My Sassy Girl* (2001); *Oldboy* (2003); *A Tale of Two Sisters* (2003); *Memories of Murder* (2003); *I'm a Cyborg* (2006); *My New Sassy Girl* (2016)

WRITING TASK

Hollywood Screenwriter Writing Task

Writing Task

The work on your film should be nearly done so now is the time to review and evaluate the quality of your work. Movie reviews are a common feature in entertainment magazines and websites and give a good summary of films and highlight their strengths and weaknesses. Think about your movie and what is particularly good and interesting. Then write a movie review for your film, giving a summary of the characters, plot and other interesting details. You could also comment on the work of the actors, the director and the camera people.

Art House Indies vs the Studios

The post-war Thai film industry had a quick restart after 1945 thanks to a stockpile of film leftover from the war. This provided the raw material in which to kickstart new 16mm film production. The action film *Chai Chatree (Brave Men)* and *Chon Kawao (The Village of Chon Kawao)*, an adaptation of a Thai folktale, were both shot in 1946 and are the first notable films of the era.

One of the leading industry figures of the time was Rattana Pestonji, a leading producer, director, and writer in the 1950s and 1960s. His romance *Santi-Weena* (1954) was the first Thai film to gain international acclaim and has proven to have staying power, as it was remade in 1976 and was also among the classics screened at the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Rattana's work influenced later generations of filmmakers in the art house film arena. Rattana's dramas typically ended with sad-endings which sometimes proved to be a downer at the box office. Such serious films seemed to go against the feelings of the Thai mass market, where fun (sanook in Thai), laughs and smiles are valued. After all, the country's nickname is the "Land of Smiles".

In the 1990s the Thai movie industry saw a re-birth with new box office hits and new art house favorites, many of which were styled on the classics. Writer/director Wisit Sasanatieng is one who filmed in the style of Rattana and his first film, *Tears of the Black Tiger* (2000), was the first Thai film ever exhibited at Cannes.



Uncle Boonmee Who Can Recall His Past Lives

The most notable of the independent, art house directors is Apichatpong Weerasethakul, whose romances *Blissfully Yours* (2002) and *Tropical Malady* (2004) both won prizes at Cannes. In 2010, Apichatpong's *Uncle Boonmee Who Can Recall His Past Lives* won the top prize, the Palme d'Or, at Cannes, becoming the first Thai film to do so (and the first Asian winner since Shohei Imamura's 1997 film *The Eel*). In an ode to the 16mm era of film and the impending "death" of movies shot on film, Apichatpong filmed this reincarnation themed movie on 16mm film.

Despite all the international acclaim for Thai romances, Thai movie goers in recent years have preferred Historical Epics, Horror Comedies, and Martial Arts Epics. The Horror Romantic-Comedy hybrid *Pee Mak* (2013) currently resides at the top of the Thai box office with over $19 million in sales. *Pee Mak's* director, Banjong Pisanthanakun, has also seen success with his Horror Thriller Films *Shutter* (2004) and *Alone* (2007).

Prince Chatrichalerm Yukol, carrying on a royal tradition in filmmaking, has led the way in Historical Epics with *The Legend of Suriyothai* (2001) and *The Legend of King Naresuan* series (with six editions from 2007 to 2015).

Examples: *Old Scar* (1979); *Dang Bireley and the Young Gangsters* (1997); *Citizen Dog* (2004); *The Love of Siam* (2007); *Mekong Hotel* (2012)

The International Film Festival of India (IFFI) is held every year in the coastal city of Goa. The festival features a diversity of both Indian and international films and seeks to promote an understanding of film culture from around the world.

The Busan International Film Festival is one of the most significant festivals in Asia for new filmmakers. The festival focuses on new films by first-time directors from Asia and around the world. Held in October, the last festival featured over 300 films from 75 countries.

The World Film Festival of Bangkok (aka, Bangkok International Film Festival) highlights independent, non-mainstream films from around the world and also holds workshops for budding filmmakers.

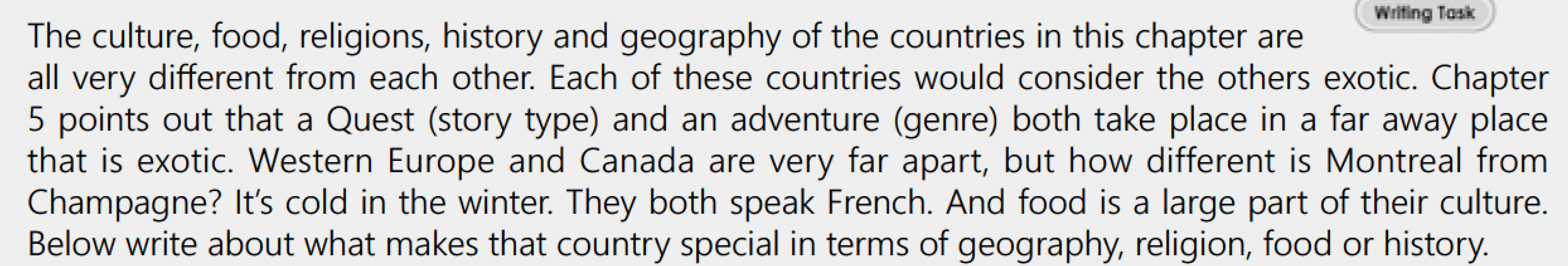


Busan International Film Festival, South Korea

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Exercises for Further Understanding

Writing About Exotic Locations



The culture, food, religions, history and geography of the countries in this chapter are all very different from each other. Each of these countries would consider the others exotic. Chapter 5 points out that a Quest (story type) and an adventure (genre) both take place in a far away place that is exotic. Western Europe and Canada are very far apart, but how different is Montreal from Champagne? It's cold in the winter. They both speak French. And food is a large part of their culture. Below write about what makes that country special in terms of geography, religion, food or history.

1. What makes India exotic?

2. What makes South Korea exotic?

3. What makes Thailand exotic?

Movies from This Chapter

Raja Harishchandra (1913); *Mala Damayanti* (1920); *Double Luck* (1927); *Dokhtar-e-Lor* (1933); *Noor Jahan* (1934); *Pyaasa* (1957); *Kaagaz Ke Phool* (1959); *Obaltan* (1960); *The Goddess* (1963); *Old Scar* (1979); *Hum Aapke Hain Koun* (1994); *Fire* (1996); *Dang Bireley and the Young Gangsters* (1997); *Earth* (1998); *Devdas* (2002); *A Tale of Two Sisters* (2003); *Memories of Murder* (2003); *My Girl* (2003); *Oldboy* (2003); *Citizen Dog* (2004); *I'm a Cyborg* (2006); *The Love of Siam* (2007); *3 Idiots* (2009); *Mekong Hotel* (2012); *Bang! Bang!* (2014); *Mr. and Mrs. Ramachari* (2014); *Senior* (2015); *The Black Death* (2015); *My New Sassy Girl* (2016)

Key Terms

Adrenaline
Civil war
Diaspora
Far and wide
Heart-throb
Incorporating
Industry figures
Kickstart
Mass market
Neglect
Non-mainstream
Ode to
Raves
Reincarnation
Renowned
Spurt
Staying power
Stockpile
Video on Demand

Listening Tasks



Below are links to practice your listening skills while furthering your understanding of main characters.

1. Love Bollywood from the BBC Asia service has podcasts about the latest films, celebrity news and more. Listen in for more info about the latest happenings in Bollywood: https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/love-bollywood/id77786120?mt=2

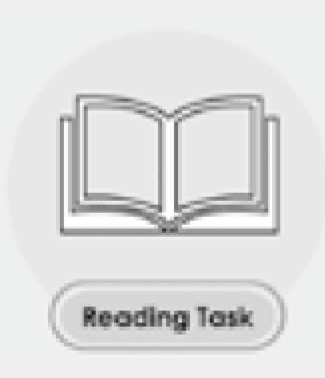
2. Listen about the news and events happening in South Korea at the *Korea Blog Podcast*: http://www.koreafm.net/category/podcasts/koreablog/

3. The Korean Film Council has interviews and broadcasts about South Korean films, directors, actors, genres and more:
https://itunes.apple.com/kr/podcast/korean-cinema-today/id763335169?l=en&mt=2

More Listening Tasks

Try to find a copy of a movie listed in the examples. Watch a movie and focus on the the country of origin and their culture. Can you talk about your understanding of the different cultures seen in the movies? Are there any similarities with your own culture? Can you describe what makes the culture depicted so different from your own?

More Reading Tasks



The UCLA South Asia Culture website has readings on many of the important figures and films from the Golden Era of Indian Cinema:
http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/southasia/Culture/Cinema/cinema.html

Read movie reviews about the latest releases at Rotten Tomatoes. These will help you get an idea for writing your own movie review and you can practice writing a new review of a new movie:
https://www.rottentomatoes.com/browse/opening/

AFTERWORD

经过一年多反反复复的酝酿、讨论、写作和修改，我和来自美国的 Aaron Glascock、Thomas E. Hughes 这两位同事共同撰写的拙作*Beyond Movies: Hollywood English and Global Film Culture*（《超越电影：好莱坞英语和全球电影文化》）马上要和广大读者见面了。在欣喜之余，自己多少感慨万千。这部拙作的出版凝聚了很多人的心血。首先，这本书是我们对广西大学中加国际学院开出的教改课程(电影欣赏)的总结，里面包含了很多教师的观点和见解，我要向这些老师表示敬意。其次，我要特别感谢原广东外语外贸大学党委副书记、教育部英语专业教学指导委员会委员、博士生导师陈建平教授，他在百忙当中给本书提出了不少宝贵的意见并欣然为书写序，使我们的这部拙作增色不少。此外，我还要感谢清华大学出版社外语分社第一事业部主任刘细珍女士，我和刘女士素不相识，当我和她谈到出版本书的想法时，她以非常专业的眼光来审定样张，使本书得以顺利出版。我要感谢的还有我的老朋友、来自加拿大尼比星大学的资深学者 Peter Joong 博士，他利用来学院访学的短暂的时间通读了本书的全文，在提出不少修改意见的同时还为本书写了英文的序言，使本书更具多元文化的特色。我同时还要感谢为本书进行图像设计的艺术工作者, 正是由于他们的辛勤劳动和艺术创意，才赋予了本书五彩斑斓的色彩和更多的想象空间。

写“后记”的时候，我碰巧在好莱坞电影的发源地——美国开展一个月的学术交流活动。在研究的间隙，自己游览了美国的几个地方，感受一下美国的文化。有一次我在游船上待了三个晚上, 正好看了三部美国大片（*Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*《蝙蝠侠大战超人：正义黎明》、*Star Wars: The Force Awakens*《星球大战：原力觉醒》、*In the Heart of the Sea*《海洋深处》）。观看这几部影片时， 我真正感受到了电影的魅力。除了非常好的音响效果以外，影片《星球大战》中高新科技的使用令场面非常逼真和震撼，而《海洋深处》打动我的地方是它既揭示了人类在绝望时所表现出的相互残杀和同类相食的劣性，也折射出了人类在面对困境和逆境时所表现出的顽强精神。因此，看电影不仅可以给观众带来视觉和听觉上的享受，还有精神上的享受。除此以外，从电影的对话当中我还学到了不少英语的表达方式。更重要的是，电影和文化是紧密结合在一起的。就我而言，通过观看这三部电影，我至少了解到美国是一个推崇个人英雄主义的社会。换句话说，美国的文化是个人主义的文化，而不是集体主义的文化。由此可见，看电影的确可以使人们学到不少的知识。基于这样的理念，我们在编写*Beyond Movies: Hollywood English and Global Film Culture*（《超越电影：好莱坞英语和全球电影文化》）这本书时就有目的地把语言知识、文化知识、历史知识和文学知识结合在一起，把英语教学和电影语言结合在一起，希望借助电影这个有趣的媒体能让读者真正学到东西。我们的这个目的是否已经达到还有待于本书使用者的进一步检验。同时，我也希望广大教师、学生和英语爱好者喜欢本书并提出宝贵的意见。

覃成强

2017年3月28日

于美国墨海德州立大学

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Qin Chengqiang is the Dean of Sino-Canadian International College of Guangxi University, China, and an adjunct professor of Central Queensland University, Australia. He obtained his MA degree in applied linguistics at Brock University, Canada. His research fields cover sociolinguistics, English teaching, cross-cultural communication, and innovational and entrepreneurial education.

He has published two articles and a series of papers, and conducted more than 10 important research programs on national and provincial levels (including academic award winners). He is a visiting scholar of many universities and research institutions in the U.S., Canada and Australia.


Aaron Glascock

Aaron Glascock has spent the better part of a decade in Asia working as a teacher. He's an adjunct lecturer of film studies and public speaking at Guangxi University.

He served as an airman in the U.S. Navy on the flight deck of the USS Carl Vinson CVN-70 (a nuclear carrier). He was stationed in Bremerton and Alameda.

He studied Journalism at California State University Northridge and worked as a local sports reporter and clerk. He's a writer, educator, producer, foodie and lover of movies. He has earned an accreditation as an Apple Certified Teacher.

He's lived around the world but he still calls Los Angeles home, where his love for tacos and family come together.


Thomas E. Hughes

Thomas E. Hughes, who was born in Hollywood, has taught English, EFL and business at universities and international schools in Asia for 15 years. He reported on the Hollywood entertainment industry while the Assistant Director of Research at the Japan External Trade Organization in Los Angeles.

He holds undergraduate degrees in Creative Writing and Modern Languages and a master's degree in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL).

In addition to teaching, he has studied languages in four different countries and has traveled throughout East and Southeast Asia.

GLOSSARY

Chapter 1

A bad take: A mistake made by an actor in dialog or action while filming a scene for a movie.

Commercial application: A technological discovery that has a practical business purpose.

Dub: To record audio over video with dialogue or singing after it was recorded (usually in post production).

Overact: To act out something (e.g. a feeling or an event) with extra dramatics. A big sneeze, for example, might knock a person to the ground.

Screening: A film is played for the media to promote the film, or to gain feedback from audience members who are invited to watch the movie for free if they stay after and share their likes and dislikes.

Chapter 2

Avant-garde: New, unusual or experimental.

Flop: Something that is expected to succeed but fails.

Immovable: Unable to be moved from one place to another without great effort.

Proximity: The surrounding area.

Zoom: The ability of the camera to get closer to an object without having to move its position.

Chapter 3

Character development: The process of a character's maturing from nothing to greatness (or something better than nothing).

Miraculously: Happening surprisingly. For example, a driver survives a major car accident without an injury or a scratch.

Exotic: Very different from what you are accustomed to. For example, food that is from a country on the other side of the world.

Iconic: Instantly recognizable or known. For example, the logo of major companies or a soccer/football player who is so popular and is known by his name: Ronaldo.

Live happily ever after: After a great challenge, characters live the rest of their lives without any further harm coming to them in the future, and they are as happy as they were before the challenge began.

Chapter 4

Compassionate: More caring and considerate than most people.

Emotional attachment: A person holds on to something because it holds special meaning to a person. For example, keeping a necklace or trinket safe that was given by a grandparent who you were very close to.

Greater evil: There are two bad forces (sometimes people, countries, politicians, monsters, etc.) that go against each other and one is much worse than the other. You may normally hate the lesser evil. But because there's a chance it may destroy the greater evil, you like and even support the lesser evil.

Hang out: To be alone, or to be with friends without accomplishing because the majority of the time is spent talking and playing games or doing nothing important.

Sibling: A brother or sister.

Chapter 5

Blurred: Not clear or out of focus (fuzzy).

Downfall: The act of falling from the top (having everything you ever wanted) to the bottom (losing everything you have).

Hybrids: The combination of any two different things. Hybrid cars combine electric and gasoline powered motors. Hybrid movies combine 2 or more genres that don't usually go together (for example, a Romantic-Comedy is not a hybrid, while a Horror-Romantic-Comedy is a hybrid).

Obstacle: Something that can be figurative or literal and must be overcome by the Protagonist before he or she can succeed.

Underdog: An opponent that is not supposed to win. The opposite of an underdog is the favorite (who should win 9 times out of 10).

Chapter 6

At the end of the day: After everything from the day (work) has been counted (The total of all sums).

Barely scratches the surface: Only just begun. Only the first layer of something has been removed. In figurative terms, it's day one of a 1,000-day job.

Cool, calm and collected: A person who exhibits these traits has a lot of experience. And very little in life worries him or her because he or she has seen many challenges in his or her past.

Head in the clouds: Daydreaming or not paying attention to the activity at hand.

Out of her shell: Describing a hatchling coming out of her shell to take her first steps into life. It can mean the time in young persons' life when they stop living under the protection of their family and start to take on the challenge of life all by themselves.

Chapter 7

Demented: Imperfect in terms of the mind; crazy (sometimes very crazy).

Dragging your name through the mud: Someone tells the story of your greatest defeat/loss in an effort to bring shame to you and your family.

Leaving no trace: Removing your entire family from the face of the earth so that not one person of your family is alive to reproduce.

Live up to: Children of great people often have a hard time living up to their parent's great name. Imagine if your father was the greatest man on the planet, wouldn't it be difficult to achieve as much success as him?

Stop at nothing: A person has been beaten 99 times, but gets up to fight again, and will stop at nothing to win.

Chapter 8

Big picture: The rare ability of a person to see all parts of a story (even the parts that haven't happened yet).

Guy stuff: The things teenagers and young men like to do and talk about (e.g.: cars, sports, etc.).

Along for the ride: Describing a time when you are no longer in control of what happens next and you have to follow someone else's lead—not knowing where you might go next.

Mark ones territory: An animal in the wild will "spray" an area to let other animals in the area know that it belongs to him or her. A jealous girlfriend in the wild will kiss her boyfriend in public and hold his hand to let other girls know that he belongs to her. A new trend is to wear couple's shirts and hats to let everyone in the world know that his soul has completely left his body and his girlfriend now lives there.

Public display of affection: Kissing, fondling, or hugging excessively where other people can see you (including young children).

Shallow: Describing the amount of water that can be held in a small container/area. If it can't hold much water, it also can't hold anything else (figuratively: character traits).

Chapter 9

Against the grain: Going in a different direction from the people that have come before you.

Big screen: The large screen seen in movie theaters—it's bigger than life.

Exonerated: Earning redemption for a past mistake or crime.

Law of the land: Another common phrase for this is, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."

It refers to respecting the place you are in and its culture.

War opportunist: A person who profits from the act of war, usually through the sale of goods or weapons.

Chapter 10

Break away from: To escape from something.

Edge of their seat: A person's reaction to a suspenseful scene in a movie is moving forward as you wait for the expected action to happen, and sit on the edge of your seat. Maybe you can easily run if you get too scared.

Groundbreaking: Doing something new that nobody has ever done before you.

Larger-than-life: More alive or animated than anybody else.

Mishaps: Mistakes.

Chapter 11

Emotional roller coaster: Experiencing the ups and downs of life.

Less than ideal: Not the best; not perfect.

Mimics: To imitate someone or something.

Poke fun: To tease somebody for something.

Rite of passage: An act in a young person's life that marks a milestone in their life. For example: first kiss.

Chapter 12

Commercial artist: An artist (usually an illustrator) who has sold out, makes art for advertising and profits from corporations and businesses.

Executive producer: One of the people behind the scenes of a movie who are a critical part of its production—especially financing.

Extraordinary: Divide the word and you will see two more words inside: extra and "ordinary." But it doesn't mean very average. In fact, it means the opposite: anything but ordinary.

Film buffs: People who are very big fans of movies.

Inflation: The increase in cost for goods and services while the value of money stays the same.

Chapter 13

Collaboratively: Doing something in partnership, like the three authors who wrote this textbook.

Exclusiveness: A degree of separation between people. For example: The difference between first class and economy tickets on an airplane.

Film scene: Any small part, or clip, from a movie.

Immortal: Living or continuing for ever. For example: The Beatle's music is immortal.

Reinventing: Taking something that already exists and improving it in some way.

Chapter 14

Adaptation: A film or television programme that is based on a book or play. In the world of movies, books are often adapted to screenplays so they can be turned into films.

Branching out: Trying something new. In the world of movies this could mean a comedic actor trying to do a serious drama.

Hub: A central location in a large region that makes networking, business and routing more effective.

Modernization: Taking the old and make it new and technologically superior or advanced.

Yakuza: The Japanese mafia (organized gang).

Chapter 15

Far and wide: Covering a large area or country. For example, in the United States they would say, "from coast to coast", which covers all of the United States.

Kickstart: To provide the initial help or assistance for a project, career, or business to grow or get off the ground.

Non-mainstream: A little, or a lot less popular than other movies (also known as independent or Indie).

Reincarnation: Being born again. The 2017 film, *A Dog's Purpose*, explifies this idea. Figuratively, it means to be given a second chance at something.

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Notes

The authors have researched in the areas of film history, film studies, classic literary characters and archetypes, story types, international film culture, English and TESOL. It is impossible to fit all the research into this text.

The authors acknowledge the efforts of the following academics, writers and websites which have contributed in some way to a particular field covered in this text.

Should you want to look further into the areas covered by the chapters in this text there's a lot more to read and learn by following the links below.

Chapter 1

When you finish reading this article you will no doubt be an expert on the history of moviemaking in the United States:

http://historycooperative.org/the-history-of-the-hollywood-movie-industry

Chapter 2

If film studies seems to be something you have a lot of interests in, then you might want to take a further look at the program at Chapman University:

http://www.chapman.edu/dodge/programs/undergraduate/ ba-film-studies.aspx

Chapter 3

There are a large number of websites you can visit to get more information on genres. Here are just a few that the authors used while researching this text:

www.filmsite.org

www.imdb.com

www.thescriptlab.com

Chapter 4

To further understand how characters work in relation to the story you may want to consider exploring the idea of static and dynamic characters. Quizlet.com has these simple flashcards that make it easy to understand:

https://quizlet.com/21998611/types-of-characterin- literature-flash-cards

Chapter 5

Christopher Booker, *The Seven Basic Plots*, 2004. His book is available everywhere.

Chapter 6

You'll find far more about different types of Heroes, Anti-Heroes and Heroines at the masters of the archetype: www.tvtropes.com. Search for just about any stereotype (e.g.: book worm) and you will get a detailed list of characteristics and attributes.

Chapter 7

The villain is just as vast a character as the Protagonist. Once again you'll find lots more to read about at www.tvtropes.com.

Chapter 8

Supporting characters aren't the easiest archetypes to find further reading on. Here is a comprehensive list of archetypes where you will find an assortment of supporting characters:

http://www.ewriterscoach.com/the-big-bold-listof-52-character-archetypes/

Chapter 9,10,11

Re-visit these sites for an even further look at the Drama, Action and Comedy as genres:

www.filmsite.org

www.imdb.com

Finally, nearly every chapter used a definition from *Merriam-Webster* dictionary. Their online dictionary is available at:

http://www.merriamwebster. com

Chapter 12,13,14,15

There are many sites that cover film and film history around the world. This sampling of sites will help you explore international films, film festivals, and film news.

The Asia Society has branches throughout Asia and has information on Asian films and film festivals around the world:

http://asiasociety.org/arts/film

This site covers film and film news in all of Europe:

http://www.cineuropa.org

Kinema is a journal of film and audiovisual media with a great variety of articles on global cinema:

http://www.kinema.uwaterloo.ca/

Senses of Cinema is an online film journal, with information on global films, film festivals and famous directors:

http://sensesofcinema.com

Variety is a film and entertainment publication founded in 1905 that covers the global film and entertainment world:

http://www.variety.com

There is one last note regarding the links in this text. Websites and their links sometimes are removed by their administrators. The authors have carefully checked each one, but time will tell how long they last.

SAMPLE SCRIPT

FADE IN:

EXT. BARBER SHOP-LOS ANGELES-DAY

Scene Heading
(where and when)

In the heart of the MELROSE DISTRICT, a red and blue Barber Shop Sign SPINS aglow like a beacon.

Transition

DISSOLVE TO:

INT. BARBER SHOP-CONTINUOUS

Clippers BUZZ as three BARBERS cut the hair of their customers.

Action

In the waiting area sits a handful of customers waiting for their hair cut. BRUCE, 22, a shaggy looking Chinese guy with a smart phone in his hands, sits waiting with a look of frustration. He grunts as he waits.

BRUCE

Character

Character Description
(1st appearance is CAPPED)

Hey, Sean, am I going to get my
hair cut some time today or should
I go home and break out my own
clippers?

A couple of waiting customers laugh. SEAN, 43, Polish-American wears a wife-beater with a beer belly and a cigarette hanging from his lip.

SEAN

Dialogue

The only thing you're going to do
with your clippers is a little manscaping
before your big date with
your boyfriend, sweet cheeks.

Everyone in the shop erupts in laughter. Bruce turns bright red.

SEAN (CONT'D)

I'm just busting your balls. It's
going to be another 10-15 minutes.
I got another guy ahead of you.

Sounds
(CAPPED)

The phone RINGS. RING. RING. Sean spits the cigarette to the floor.

Sub-Heading

SEAN (CONT'D)

Francessca! Answer the phone!

THE RECEPTION COUNTER

FRANCESSCA sits at the counter doing her nails and reading a magazine.

Parenthetical
(shows how something is said)

FRANCESSCA

(with attitude)

Barber Shop, waddaya want?



Sean gets angry.

MOVIE MAKING PROJECT FINAL RUBRIC

SCORE	STORY TYPE	CHARACTER TYPE	GENRE	VIDEO QUALITY	AUDIO QUALITY	EDITING	PROPS	ORIGINAL	ENGLISH
100	Oliver Stone Jr.	Billy Wilder Jr.	Alfred Hitchcock Jr.	Real Pro	Real Pro	Real Pro	Real Pro	Strphen Chow Jr.	Native IELTS 9.0
90s	Clear and Easy to Identify	Clear and Easy to Identify	Clear and Easy to Identify	Semi-Pro	Semi-Pro	Semi-Pro	Semi-Pro	Very Imaginative	Near Native IELTS 8.0
80s	Have to Think About It	Have to Think About It	Have to Think About It	Future Film Career	Future Film Career	Future Film Career	Future Film Career	Creative	Fluent IELTS 7.0
70s	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Not Ready to Go Pro	Not Ready to Go Pro	Not Ready to Go Pro	Add Little Value	Old Idea	Near Fluent IELTS 6.0
60s	Lack Direction	Lack Direction	Lack Direction	Future Accountant	Future Accountant	Future Accountant	Future Accountant	Really Old Idea	Capable IELTS 5.0
50s	Lost Cause	Lost Cause	Lost Cause	Lack Effort	Lack Effort	Lack Effort	Lack Effort	Plagiarism	Almost Capable IELTS 4.0
Score									

NAME	STUDENT#	JOB

Movie Title:

Group #:

Notes:

Subtotal________/9

Total__________________



STORYBOARD TEMPLATE

Date	Project Title	Project Leader	Page

BEYONDMOVIES

#	INT./EXT. Day/Night	Shot Notes	Audio
		Framing: Action Notes: Dialogue Notes: Acting Notes:	
		Framing: Action Notes: Dialogue Notes: Acting Notes:	
		Framing: Action Notes: Dialogue Notes: Acting Notes:	
		Framing: Action Notes: Dialogue Notes: Acting Notes:	
		Framing: Action Notes: Dialogue Notes: Acting Notes:	